WESTERN RECORDER.

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COMMUNICATION.

The suggestions which are contained in the following article, will commend themselves strongly to the minds of those who love to think, as well as to be active:—

For the Western Recorder.

"If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself."—*The Lord Jesus Christ.*

Few mistakes are more palpable than that of the christian student, who thinks to understand the word of God with no more than the ordinary degree of devotion to his service. Many of the modern German critics furnish striking illustrations of this sentiment; and however unwilling their admirers may be to allow their unfitness for the tasks they have undertaken, yet the writer believes this charge will be, at some time, generally admitted in reference to every commentator, who has not been an active, practical man in the service of God. There is one very important and manifest reason, why none but labouring men in the kingdom of Christ, can ever make great progress in the correct knowledge of the bible. *Its* truths relate chiefly to man as seen under the influence of redeeming grace; under the operation of a system designed for his deliverance from sin and restoration to angelic purity and glory. Or, to express the same thing in a different way, they record the works of God, acting as a physician of souls. In order, therefore, to understand the scriptures, we must exactly observe the operations of their truths upon the human heart. Could a physician ever understand even the theory of medical practice, without the experience of an actual practitioner? Could he get any such knowledge, as would satisfy the public of his professional wisdom, without the actual observance of medical facts? How then, can the christian student, who does not see facts as they are seen by the *practitioner*, and under the great Physician of souls, ever obtain clear and exact knowledge of revealed truth? There may be an imposing show of knowledge, which consists in words; and this is within the reach of the mere biblical critic or mere speculative theologian; but this is a barren kind of knowledge, compared with that obtained by those who *do* the will of God. Many illustrations of this sentiment could easily be given; but a single one will be sufficient. Our Saviour says, to the Jews, and the same is true of all impenitent sinners:—"Ye will not come unto me, that ye might have life." A commentator who has never left his closet* may give an exposition of this passage, to which we could make no particular objection; but no one can ever feel or exhibit its full meaning, unless he has seen the sinner, urged by all the arguments of the gospel, presented with all the feeling of an apostle; a sinner too, pretending to be convinced of his perishing condition, still refuse to cast himself on the mercy of God. When we see motives resisted, which appear sufficient from their own force, and the mode of presenting them, to bow any sinner at the feet of Christ; then we understand the obstinacy of the unregenerate man, and discover a fulness and definiteness of meaning in our Saviour's expression, such as we should otherwise never conceive. To present the same subject in a somewhat different light. A considerable portion of scripture truth relates to exhibitions of human character, which can only appear when the messages of God are delivered with a view to their immediate effect; either to convert or sanctify the hearer. Closet men never see these exhibitions; heartless preachers of the gospel never see them, and consequently a man of this stamp never witnesses the facts, which alone can illustrate or even render intelligible large portions of the scripture.

A natural inference from these remarks, is, that the ambassador for Christ cannot even understand his message, without the knowledge obtained by free intercourse amongst his fellow men, in the thorough performance of pastoral duties. He must understand human nature, or he can never understand revealed truth, relating to it. Has this subject received due attention? Do all who preach the gospel, seek from facts, the comments which facts alone can give? Had this been done, there would doubtless have been much more efficient preaching, and far more striking displays of power attending the exhibition of divine truth. C. S. A.

* By the word *closet*, as here used, the writer designates a plan of study; not a place of prayer.—[*Ed.*

NARRATIVE

Of the State of Religion in the Presbyterian Church.

The following very interesting narrative of the state of religion within the bounds of the Presbyterian Church was reported to the General Assembly at their late meeting:—

If the churches in this land are not unfaithful to God and to themselves, the prospects of our nation are brighter far than even our past history.

What wonders will open to the view of the philanthropist and the Christian, who surveys this western world from the eminence of some fifty or sixty years hence! Already is our mountain of Zion watered and refreshed by copious showers. Plants of grace are springing up on every side, healthful and vigorous; and the Sun of Righteousness is rising upon it with healing in his beams.

The past year has been such a year of revivals and rejoicing in the church as never before was known in this land.

In former years details of revivals in the different *churches* have been given, but this year we can give only the names of the *Presbyteries*. And we are happy to say that forty-four have sent in reports of the visitation of God's Spirit, and of hundreds of sinners converted by his power. In the Presbyteries of Champlain, Albany, Troy, Watertown, Oneida, Otsego, Chenango, Cortland, Cayuga, Onondaga, Tioga, Geneva, Ontario, Rochester, Genesee, Niagara, Buffalo, North-River, New-York 1st, New-York 3d, Erie, Huron, Cincinnati, and West-Hanover, the revivals have been powerful and general beyond any that have ever before been reported to the Assembly. In the Presbyteries of Columbia, St. Lawrence, Oswego, Bath, Hudson, Bedford, Long-Island, New-York 2d, Newark, Elizabethtown, Philadelphia, District of Columbia, Carlisle, Columbus, Chillicothe, Miami, Salem, Kaskaskia, Cleveland and Charleston Union, there have been revivals more or less powerful. Some of them in years past would have been denominated great and glorious works of grace, and in none of them are there less than two or three or more churches blessed by the Spirit, and some of them in a very signal manner. Besides these, some other Presbyteries have reported single churches which have been revived within their bounds. The whole number of the churches thus visited is more than three hundred and fifty. Many of these revivals are at this time in progress, some of them increasing in power and interest, and almost every week adds the names of some new churches to the favoured list. Our prayer to God is, that the number may never be diminished, nor the work decline, until not only every church, but every soul, shall be blessed. How many are already subjects of renewing grace it is impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy; but in this we may rejoice, that many thousands of immortal souls who were but a few months ago enemies to Christ, and led captive by Satan, are now obedient servants to the Saviour, and rational expectants of eternal glory.

The character of this work, so far as we can learn, has generally been such as the friends of God must approve, and desire to see continued—still, solemn, and in some cases overwhelming. In general there has been but little to produce distrust, or to awaken fear in the mind of the most timid and cautious Christian; and it is worthy of remark, that we hear but little of open and violent opposition. The presence and power of God have been so manifest, that the most vile, though they refuse to repent, have not the hardihood to oppose or to revile.—And for this we would give thanks to God, that while revivals are becoming more frequent, and more powerful, they are also becoming more pure from every thing of human origin.

In these great works of salvation some of all orders and ranks, and ages and character, have been included. The child of six and seven years, yet in the infant school, and the aged sinner who had passed his fourscore years in rebellion, have in the same congregation, been brought together at the feet of Jesus, and some of all the intermediate ages. The great and learned officers of state, and the most illiterate servants, have been found together in the same prayer meeting, on a level before the throne of God. The man of wealth and the poor man, have united in *begging for mercy* of Him who is no respecter of persons. It is however believed, that no previous revival ever took so large a proportion of the wealth and learning and influence of society as this has done. Literary and professional men, who are at the head of society, giving the tone to public sentiment, have been brought into the kingdom in far greater numbers than ever before was known. Moral men, who have regarded themselves as approved of God on account of the purity of their lives, and the openly vicious and profane, have been alike humbled before God on account of their vileness, and the just sentence of wrath which was upon them. In many instances the intemperate, tottering upon the verge of a drunkard's grave, have been rescued by the sovereign mercy of God, and made temperate, sober Christians. Some of every character and condition in life have been taken, so that we need not despair of any, but should labour and pray in hope and faith for all. In some congregations, especially in the western section of the state of New-York, the work has been so general and thorough, that the whole customs of society have been changed. Amusements and all practices of a doubtful character, the object of which is simply pleasure, have been abandoned, and far higher and purer enjoyment is found in exercises of devotion, and engagements for the glory of God, and the salvation of men. So far as we can learn, the new converts come at once into all the designs and plans of benevolence which are the glory of the present day, and rejoice in bearing their part in the conversion of the world. Already have the treasuries of many benevolent societies felt their influence. It is also worthy of remark, that in very many instances, and we do not know but in all, where a person has wronged another, on his professing repentance before God, he has been solicitous to make a speedy and full restitution for the injury; and in all cases, the converts are immediately zealous friends of the temperance reformation, and friends of every thing that favours the cause of the Redeemer.—All the effect of these revivals, that is worthy of regard, is the advancement of the cause of Christ in the hearts of individuals, in the church, and in the world. Should they continue and increase, as we pray they may, and produce no other effects than they have already done, they will shortly bring into our country all the blessings promised of God to the church in the latter days. They multiply the families that call on the name of the Lord; they change the moral aspect and habits of society, by giving the tone of christianity to public sentiment and practice; they silence the clamour of opposers, and close the lips of the profane; they rescue the Sabbath from under the feet of the impious, break up the deep and strong foundations of iniquity, disperse the assemblies of the wicked, and fill the churches of God from the haunts of dissipation. They close up the fountains from whence flow the desolating streams of intemperance, licentiousness, and every vice; and give increasing energy and triumph to all the plans of benevolence, by which this revolted world is to be brought back to the service and the favour of God. What more, or what different, then, does the church need to bring in her millennial glory? While we pray to God to multiply such revivals, and thus cause his kingdom to come, we would urge all the friends of the Redeemer, and the ministers of Christ in particular, to be diligent and faithful in using the means by which they are promoted.

In the presbyterial reports, Sabbath schools, bible classes, the distribution of religious tracts, faithful private conversation, three and four days' meetings, observing seasons of fasting and prayer, frequent prayer meetings, especially at sun-rising, have been mentioned as means which God has blessed.—Not from these, nor any other means, however, ought we to expect success, unless they are employed with a heart that earnestly desires the blessing, feels its entire dependence on sovereign grace, and relies with an unwavering confidence on the promises of God to grant the request of his people.

But especially from every Presbytery where revivals exist, we learn that God is pleased to mark with peculiar favour, every well directed effort to promote entire abstinence from ardent spirits. Where this cause is triumphant, it is so sure a harbinger of a revival, that there is no danger in crying, "The kingdom of God is at hand." With respect to the kind of preaching which it pleases God to make effectual, we are prepared to say; there is in it nothing peculiar; nothing but a full and plain exhibition of the great doctrines of the bible, which are expressed in our confession of faith; but such an exhibition of them, as shows the sinner his entire and *voluntary* wickedness, and that no palliation or excuse can be offered for his violation of God's law; that he is absolutely and entirely dependent on the Spirit of God, and that this dependence affords the strongest possible encouragement to immediate repentance and right moral action, because that Spirit is constantly striving with him and urging him to that point; that now his eternal interest is suspended solely on his own choice, and while it takes away all his excuses for impenitence, urges him to the immediate choice of life, by all the motives that can be made to bear upon the mind, and move the heart. We do hope that all these means will be more faithfully employed, with stronger desire, with more humility, faith, and prayer; and we pray that they may be more abundantly prospered of God. Then will the cry of coldness and death and dissentions, which now comes from many of the Presbyteries, cease to be heard in our great convocations.

Though we have dwelt thus long on things that demand our gratitude and praise, yet from the narratives of many Presbyteries we might declare facts respecting the powers and works of darkness, in the extreme painful and alarming; ordinances of God neglected and despised, the Sabbath and the name of the Lord profaned, the servants of Christ defamed and slandered, and their benevolent designs perverted. Infidelity, universalism, papacy, and many errors and delusions, still abound, and intemperance still prevails. And it is with extreme and unmingled regret, that we hear of some members of our churches who encourage the latter crime, by making, vending, and using ardent spirit.

We do affectionately, but earnestly, entreat all such individuals, by the love of Christ, and by the value of immortal souls, that they immediately reform, or renounce their profession of having the Spirit of him who sacrificed himself to *save* the souls of men.

Other evils have been reported which are very distressing, but to dwell upon them, and to weep over the ruin they spread, will not redress them. As the Spirit of God is poured out, and his kingdom advances, we know that they will be diminished.

As the general affairs of this kingdom are very much conducted by societies of different names, in order to learn fully the advancement of the cause of Christ, we must attend to their respective reports.

That noble institution, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in which our own church is equally interested with the congregational and reformed Dutch churches, is making a steady and successful progress in its operations among the heathen. More than twelve hundred converts to heathenism are connected with the churches formed in its various missions; and it is a fact interesting to the Assembly, that a majority of its missionaries, and much the greatest number of its mission churches, belong to our denomination. The whole number of its missionaries, clergy and laity, male and female, now in the field, is 235.

Several churches in one of the interior Presbyteries of New-York, moved by recent statements of a deficiency in the receipts of the Board, and several Presbyteries in different parts of the country, solicitous that more should be done in the presbyterian church for foreign missions, have each resolved to furnish the means of support for one or more missionaries, and it is earnestly hoped their example may provoke many to similar good works.

The Assembly have been pained to hear since the present session commenced, that the distinguished friend of missions, and principal secretary of the Board, as well as the devoted friend, and able advocate of the Indians, *Jeremiah Evarts*, Esq. has been removed from his earthly labours.

The grand design of the American Bible Society, to supply every destitute family in the nation with a bible, is nearly accomplished. This invaluable institution is well sustained by the benefactions of the church, and every year witnesses an augmentation of its power and extension of its influence.

Home missions, under the direction of the American Home Missionary Society, and the Assembly's Board, have been carried forward with increased energy, and they have been crowned with unprecedented success. The number of missionaries reported by the American Home Missionary Society has been increased during the year, from 343 to 463, and those of the Assembly's Board from 198 to 233; making the whole number employed by both institutions, 696; and not less than 900 congregations have been aided in their support. More than eighty churches aided by both institutions have been visited with special revivals of religion. The missionaries of the American Home Missionary Society have made returns of 2,533 additions to the churches, on profession of their faith, and the number thus added to the churches aided by the Assembly's Board is estimated in their report at not less than 1,500, making in all more than 4,000 who have been admitted for the first time to the communion of the church. In view of such results, who can refrain from lending a helping hand. Surely the wilderness and the solitary place has been made glad for them; and if this work is urged forward as it ought to be, every moral desert in our land will blossom as the rose.

The education of pious indigent young men for the ministry has been carried forward with unprecedented energy and success. And while we have put our hands to the work to train up ministers for the church, and have prayed the Lord of the harvest to send labourers into the harvest, he has answered our request, not only in blessing the beneficiaries, and in preparing hundreds more for patronage in the churches, but he has poured out his Spirit upon most of the colleges and seminaries of learning in our land, consecrating the hearts, the talents, the education and the lives of the young men who are advanced in their literary course, to himself. Such efforts attended with such blessings will soon be able to meet the cry for more labourers, which comes from every part of the country, a well educated and well trained host of pious ministers.

The American Tract Society, is yearly doing more and more to spread the knowledge of the gospel of Christ through the country. Not only are its silent preachers eminently useful where the living teacher cannot be sustained, but the cause of revivals and the salvation of souls in our congregations are promoted by their influence. By the monthly distribution of a single tract to every family, which has been adopted by many of our churches, so much good has been done that we hope every church will without delay engage in the work.

The American Sunday School Union is making vigorous and successful efforts to extend the blessings of Sabbath school instruction throughout the country. During the past year God has seen fit to visit these nurseries of the church in a remarkable manner. In many instances they have been the means of revivals, and thousands of scholars and teachers must have been brought into the fold of Christ. We rejoice to learn that there are now no less than 450,000 scholars connected with the Union, and that the resolution adopted some time ago to establish schools throughout the valley of the Mississippi, is going into operation with flattering prospects of success.

The Seamen's Friend Society, and the Colonisation Society, together with kindred institutions, are making a happy and joyful progress in their enterprises. While God is abundantly enriching the church, by giving fruitful seasons, and prospering all the means of wealth, while he is adding to her the influence and riches of thousands, who have hitherto been opposed, and while by the reformation of habits produced by the Temperance Society, far more is saved to her than all that had been expended, is it not unreasonable, and must it not be provoking to the God of heaven, that any benevolent society should be cramped and retarded in its operations, for the want of more liberal support? The liberal soul shall be made fat, and he that watereth shall be watered also himself. As the large demands of these societies are more promptly and fully met, we shall see the triumphs of the cross and the reign of grace.

From the General Association of Connecticut we learn, that the same reviving influences of the Holy Spirit which have visited so many portions of our church have been poured out upon theirs. And often as those churches have been blessed with revivals of religion, yet such revivals, in respect to the number of the subjects, the rapidity of the work of conversion, the harmony of the churches and pastors, the absence of all to which the fastidious might plausibly object, and the overawing manifestation of the power of God, have rarely, if ever, been witnessed there before. Not fewer than fifty congregations have experienced in a greater or less degree the special visitation of the Spirit of God, since the commencement of the present year, and every week brings tidings that another and another of the churches is rejoicing in the same mercy of the Saviour. The cities of Hartford and New-Haven have been particularly blessed. In Yale College about one hundred and twenty of the students have given evidence of having passed from death unto life.

From the General Association of Massachusetts no report has been received.

From the General Convention of Vermont, the General Association of New-Hampshire, the Gen'l Conference of Maine, the Evangelical Association of Rhode-Island, and the Synod of the German reformed church, we learn much that is cheering. Though not blessed with so many and so powerful revivals of religion, yet many of their churches are refreshed by gentle showers of grace, and in general the cause of piety and benevolence is advancing. And it is worthy of remark, that in all these connections God is manifesting peculiar favour to the colleges and seminaries of learning. In many of them, especially at Middlebury, Dartmouth, and Bowdoin, there have been interesting revivals of religion.

By all these mighty works we are anew reminded that we live in a most eventful period of the world; a period when holiness is to take the precedence of sin, to direct the conversation and control the customs of society. This precedence the world has held too long, and values it too highly, to relinquish it without a struggle; but our God will prevail. It will be accomplished, not by might nor by power, but by the Spirit of Jehovah, yet through human agency. The place for Christ's ministers and people is at the feet of their Redeemer, while they rely entirely upon his grace.

Nothing unknown in the scriptures or untried in the church, is needed in the conversion of the world to God. The whole church is warned to be more humble, more prayerful, and more faithful and devoted in the work of the Lord, expecting his grace, and relying upon him for the fulfilment of all his promises, and the desired result is sure.

The removal of some of our fathers and brethren* from this field of their labours to their rest above, admonishes us that what we have to do must be done quickly. Another year may number us too with the dead.

The revolutions taking place upon the eastern continent, and the power of God there manifested in overthrowing the thrones of kings, wresting the sceptre from the hand of princes, causing the long oppressed to breathe the air of freedom, humbling the crescent of the false prophet, entering the strong entrenchments of the man of sin, and scattering his devoted hosts, give encouragement that the day of the world's redemption is rapidly approaching. The Lord is shaking terribly the earth, and overturning the nations, to prepare the way for Him whose right it is to reign.

Let us give ourselves wholly to the work of the Lord, that in our beloved land it may speedily be accomplished, and that as we bear the standard of the cross among the nations of earth, we may witness with joy their submission to the Prince of Peace.

By order of the General Assembly.

EZRA S. ELY, *Stated Clerk.*

Philadelphia, June 3, 1831.

* *Note by the Stated Clerk.*—The following ordained ministers of the gospel, lately belonging to the presbyterian church, have deceased since the last publication of the minutes, viz: Rev. Amasa A. Hayes, of the Presbytery of Londonderry; Henry Slater, Champlain; John Alexander, Oswego; Johnson Baldwin, Evans Beardsley, Oneida; James P. Wilson, D. D., Alexander Aikman, Philadelphia; Ebenezer Dickey, D. D., New-Castle; John Niblock, Carlisle; John Thompson, Huntingdon; James Power, D. D., Redstone; Robert Hall, Winchester; John E. Annan, East Hanover; Josiah James Kirkpatrick, William Peacock, Fayetteville; Matthew Donald, Union; Samuel W. Yongue, Harmony; Samuel Hunter, Mississippi.

BOSTON ANNIVERSARIES.

Pastoral Association.—Sermon at the Park street church, by Dr. Beecher. Subject, divine sovereignty. Text, Rom. ix, 16. "So then, it is not of him that willeth, nor of him that runneth, but of God that showeth mercy." "He proceeded to an exposition of the doctrine, proving it to be a cardinal article in the scheme of God's moral government, and as really applicable to the constitution of nature in the universe, as it is in the gospel of the grace of God."

The Unitarian Association—met in Federal street, on the 24th inst. Dr. Bancroft in the chair. From their report it appeared, that during the last year they had sold about $900 worth of tracts, $300 worth of which had been purchased by unitarian friends in England. It stated that missionaries had been employed by this Association in Maine, on the banks of the Connecticut in New-Hampshire and Vermont, and in the states of New-York and Pennsylvania; that they had contributed the sum of $200 in aid of the Unitarian Society at Washington, D. C. &c. &c. Thus much, it seems, in the way of "denying the Lord that bought them."

The American (Boston) Tract Society—met in Park street church, on the 25th ult. Hon. Wm. Reed in the chair. Resolutions were passed in favour of increased exertions, of the utility of monthly distributions, and of gratitude to God for the blessing which accompanies the efforts of the society. Addresses were made by Messrs. Waterbury, Blatchford, and Cornelius, embracing an array of arguments and facts, which must have convinced every person present of the great success which has attended the monthly distribution. The contribution amounted to $152, and a gold watch key.

The Auxiliary Foreign Missionary Society of Boston and vicinity—met the following day, at the same place; John Tappan, Esq. president, in the chair. The Christian Watchman says, "the receipts of the past year amount to $5,982.56, being $1,239.77 above those of last year.

Rev. Beriah Green, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the interests of the church of Christ, require that we should act upon the scale which providence indicates.

Mr. G. supported his resolution in an interesting address. In consequence of the diminution in the receipts of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the Board have been constrained to limit their operations, and in some instances to diminish their appropriations to missionary stations, so that the missionaries have been obliged to say to the applicants for admission into their schools, "Go back to your wanderings, we cannot instruct you." Fifteen young men, who are urgently wanted in the field, are ready to go; but unless the churches come to the work, must be detained.—Said Mr. G. "I have a brother, who took his bible in his hand, and forsook the comforts of civilised life, that he might tell the heathen of the salvation of Jesus. And now from the isles of the sea his voice comes—"Help, help." I am under the same obligations to the Saviour who redeemed, to the Spirit who I trust has renewed me, as he. Can I hear his appeal unmoved?" He spoke of the erroneous impression among Christians, that missionaries were under *peculiar* obligations to give themselves wholly to Christ; obligations that did not rest on others.

Rev. Dr. Edwards, of Andover, seconded the resolution in an able address.

Hon. Samuel Hubbard, of Boston, presented a resolution expressive of the loss which the church had sustained by the death of that distinguished friend of missions—Mr. Evarts. Mr. H. delineated the character of Mr. Evarts. As God selected Paul, and prepared him for the great work of preaching Christ to the heathen, and as he chose Luther, a fit instrument for the great work he intended by him to accomplish, so also was Mr. Evarts prepared, by nature and by grace, to guide the operations of the missionary cause, while yet in the incipient stages of its progress.

Rev. Dr. Cornelius seconded the resolution, and, as not unfitting the occasion, tho' out of the usual course, gave a brief account of the last few weeks of Mr. Evarts' life, and his triumphant departure.

The Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance—held its annual meeting on Thursday evening, at Rev. Dr. Channing's meeting-house, Federal-street. Hon. Alexander H. Everett delivered an address to the Society.

The Massachusetts Missionary Society—met on the 24th ult. Receipts the last year, $5893; expenditures $5874.

The Prison Discipline Society—held its sixth annual meeting on the same day. Addresses by Hon. A. H. Everett, and Rev. Mr. Potter. Receipts of the Society last year, $4,499.44. The Society have paid towards the support of chaplains in the state-prisons at Wethersfield, Auburn, and Charlestown, $1168.63.

American Education Society.—The fifteenth anniversary of this Society was held on the 23d ult. The following extracts are from an abstract in the Boston Recorder:—

"From various religious journals, it appears that 434 towns, in 17 states, have been blessed with revivals; 181 in New-England, 187 in New-York, and 66 in other states of the Union. This enumeration for obvious reasons must be incomplete. The number of towns which have been blessed to a greater or less extent with revivals, cannot fall much short of *one thousand*. In 185 towns more than 18,000 instances of conversions are reported as having taken place. From these *data* "it is not extravagant to suppose that the whole number hopefully converted, in *all* the places visited, may not be less than fifty thousand.

"Since the last annual meeting, there have been assisted from the funds, 157 young men in ten theological seminaries, 274 in twenty-one colleges, 166 in fifty-nine academies, and seven under private instruction, making a total of 604 young men assisted in ninety institutions of learning. Of these, there have been aided in New-England 412 students, at forty-seven places of education. In other parts of the United States, 193 students at forty-three places of education. Of these, 369 have their native residence in New-England, and 205 in other parts of the United States, and the residence of 30 have not been reported. 174 have been received during the year who have not before been assisted; one half of whom are in academies, preparing to enter college. Fifty beneficiaries in six theological seminaries will this year enter the ministry. Most of them are already licensed. Three young men of promise have died during the year. Patronage has been withdrawn from nine young men, of whom all but two were in the first stage of education.

"The result of the efforts made by the young men to support themselves is as follows:—90 students in theological seminaries have earned $2,268; 197 in colleges, $6,562;

97 in the first stage, $2,630; making a total of 384 students, who have earned $11,460. To this sum add the amount of earnings for the four preceding years, and it gives a total of $40,347.

"The amount refunded in eleven years, up to May, 1826, was $339.60; in the year ending May, 1827, $90; May, 1828, $816; May, 1829, $830.90; May, 1830, $1007.84; and the last year, $2647.63. Total $5731.97.

"The receipts of the last year amount to $40,450.34. The expenditures for the year amount to $48,544.89, which added to the debt of the Society, viz. $347.91, makes the whole charge upon the Society for the year, $49,892.80. To meet this charge, there have been appropriated from the *current fund* the above stated sum, $37,086.32; from the *scholarship permanent fund*, transferred by order of the donors, $3,809.67; and from the *general permanent fund*, transferred by order of the Directors, $8,120; making a total of $49,016.19, and leaving a small debt upon the Society of $876.61.—The appropriations to young men in the first stage of education, will be reduced after October next, to the former rate of $48 a year; the rule to apply to those under the immediate patronage of the Parent Society, and of branches, such as may concur. It is found by experiment, that this amount better secures *personal exertion* on the part of the young men, to support themselves, which the Directors deem of special importance.

"A reorganisation of the presbyterian branch has recently been made, in consequence of which its operations will hereafter be conducted on a more extended scale.—The Secretary of the Parent Society has been invited to become Secretary of the Presbyterian Society, and the Directors have consented that he remove to New-York for this purpose, still holding the same general relation he now does to the Parent Society, and especially his pastoral relation to the young men under the care of the Society.

"The whole number assisted by the Society since its organisation in 1815, is *twelve hundred and four*. Of these *four hundred* have been or are soon to be licensed to preach the gospel."

TEMPERANCE.

CONNECTICUT TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Connecticut Temperance Society was held in Hartford, at the centre conference room, on the 18th inst. Elisha Stearns, Esq. one of the vice-presidents, took the chair in the absence of the President. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and accepted, and ordered to be printed in the Connecticut Observer. The following persons were chosen officers of the Society for the year ensuing:—

President, Jeremiah Day, D. D. LL. D.

Vice-Presidents——Hon. John Cotton Smith, Nehemiah Hubbard, Esq. Doct. Eli Ives, Hon. Roger Sherman, Darius Matthewson, Esq. Elisha Stearns, Esq. Wm. P. Greene, Esq. Rev. Wilbur Fisk, D. D. Rev. John L. Stone, Rev. Gustavus F. Davis.

Executive Committee—Rev. Calvin Chapin, D. D., Prof. C. A. Goodrich, Rev. Joel H. Linsley, Rev. Samuel Merwin, Seth Terry, Esq., S. J. Hitchcock, Esq.

Secretary, Rev. John Marsh.

Treasurer, Francis Parsons, Esq.

The Society voted thanks to Daniel Frost, Jr. Esq. their agent, for his very efficient and acceptable labours the past year, and requested a continuance of his services for the year ensuing.

The public religious exercises of the Society were attended the following evening at the Centre church. After the reading of the report by the Secretary, a very able and powerful sermon was preached to a full house by Rev. Dr. Hewitt, from 1 Tim. v. 22—"Neither be partaker of other men's sins." The object of the preacher was to show that the churches of Christ ought immediately to clear themselves from the awful and desolating sins which flow from the use of ardent spirits, by refusing to receive to their fellowship any who distil, import, vend, or, as a common drink, consume them. The services of the evening were such as could not fail, it is believed, to deepen the religious feeling existing among us, and to strengthen the hands and hearts of all who are engaged in the cause of God.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Mr. Editor—The Glasgow Temperance Record for December, just received, has this request:—"We shall be very happy to receive one or two concise and well written letters, or essays, "On the propriety or impropriety of professing Christians attending public dinners, or accepting them as a mark of respect;" and "On the influence which such public entertainments are calculated to have in elevating or lowering the tone of public morals and christian practice." I should like to see in the New-York Evangelist a discussion of the same subject. There are a few distinguished divines, and a few men holding high stations in benevolent societies, in New-York city, who might write from *much experience* in such matters. And there are doubtless others, who have less familiarity with such scenes, that might convey the results of their observation. There are many good people, who think it quite out of character for ministers and Christians to countenance a bacchanalian dinner. If they are wrong in these feelings, it is time they were set right.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

INTELLIGENCE.

INDIA.

Bombay Mission.—The Herald for the present month contains extracts from Mr. Storrs' journal, commencing in December, 1829, which show that at that time a spirit of inquiry was going abroad among the nation. The following is a brief specimen:—

Dec. 15.—In the morning, Bapoo, the brahmin at Panwell, who, in consequence of reading our books, and hearing Mr. Graves preach once, about a year ago, destroyed his household gods, and professed to renounce the superstition of his fathers, called on me, and spent two hours in religious conversation. He says he still believes that idolatry is wrong; that there is but one God; and he prays to him, and not to the gods of the heathen. He says that he is convinced of the truth of christianity; that he views himself to be a great sinner; that he has great fears that he shall go to hell, &c. I asked him, if he was a great sinner, how he could be saved. He replied, that he could be saved only by repenting of his sins, believing in Christ, having his heart renewed by the Holy Spirit of God, (or to use the literal meaning of the Mahratta word, his being new created by the Holy Spirit of God.) I asked if he prayed for the gift of the Holy Spirit, to renovate his heart? He replied that he did. I asked if he was willing then to be baptised and confess Christ before men? He said he wanted to have christian instruction ripe in his mind first. He says his wife, who was very angry with him for destroying their family gods, and entreated him not to become an outcast, by forsaking their religion, is now willing herself to hear christian instruction, and will not object to his becoming a Christian. He thinks she will become one too. He mentioned another interesting case. A merchant of the brahmin caste had, by reading the books which he had given him, become convinced of the folly of his idolatry, and greatly desired to receive christian instruction from us. He resides beyond Poonah, more than one hundred miles distant.

Jan. 2.—Had another interesting conversation with Bapoo, the brahmin inquirer. He is a native of considerable strength of intellect, really a metaphysician, and an acute reasoner, and possessed of more openness of character than most brahmins. He is employed as an inspector of our schools, and comes and reads the scriptures with me daily. He brought me this morning the opinion of several brahmins respecting the different religions in the world, and respecting sin, &c. A curious illustration of their opinions was expressed as follows:—"All religions are given to men by God. As vapours, through the influence of the sun, rise from all the rivers, lakes, and seas, and mingle together in the heaven, and form clouds and rain, so all who practice their various religions will rise and mingle together in heaven. To forsake the religion of their forefathers is the greatest sin." Bapoo did not pretend to believe their tenets, but wished me to give him a refutation of them, which I did in a few words to his entire satisfaction.

Jan. 3.—Another brahmin called to-day, professing to make inquiries about this new religion, as they call christianity.

Jan. 19.—Went out and gave instruction to the people in the streets. Bapoo talked to the people, and distributed some books. He is so well acquainted with all their feelings and prejudices, that he can make them understand much better than myself. One well informed pious native would be worth half a dozen European and American missionaries to the lower classes of people in the bazars, &c. Oh, that we had some such. There will be one day a host of such in Bombay, though it may not be till after my frail body has sunk to rest in the grave.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Messrs. Richards and Green, in a letter dated at Maui, in October last, mention the progress of the inquiry meetings, described in our own columns a short time since, in a letter from one of the missionaries. At Lahaina the meetings of the females, (those alone who were virtuous and thoughtful), amounted to about 1000! The numbers are divided into small classes, and in some measure committed to the care of native teachers, under the superintendence of the missionaries. The meeting is one of great interest to the people, and many would come fifteen or twenty miles for the purpose of attending it. It was first established in 1815, when only ten were present. The men have a similar meeting on Thursday evenings, with nearly the same number of attendants:—

Meetings of the same general character exist at Kairua, and Honolulu, on the islands of Hawaii and Oahu, and the whole number, thus associated for prayer and religious improvement at these three stations alone, is more than 10,000.

Messrs. R. and G. go on to say, "Not a day passes in which we are not still severely tried, and deeply affected by the vices, the stupidity, and the coldness of the people. But still, when we look back, and contrast their appearance with what it was only seven years ago, we drop our pens, as being incompetent to describe our feelings; and we long for a voice to reach every infidel heart on earth, that we might tell to their unbelieving ears, not what we believe the Lord will do, but what he has already done. We sometimes fear to tell the full amount of what appears to have been accomplished, lest some should feel that the great object is already gained, and that little more remains to be done. But could we represent the exact condition of the people, even as it is in its present improved state, together with all that remains to be effected, before the people shall be raised to an enlightened state of civilisation, every pious heart in the universe would yearn over these islands; and the churches of America, instead of thinking that they had done well, would feel that they had incurred the curse of heaven, because they had done so little.

"Still a spirit of improvement is among them. We can point to multitudes, who, as we travel about in different parts of the island, leave their homes on Saturday morning, and travel through the day under a vertical sun, take a scanty meal at night, and a still more scanty one on Sabbath morning; then go to the house of prayer, and with attentive ear, and often with moistened eye, listen to the word of sacred truth, and when the Sabbath is over, with scarce a remnant of food, set out for their distant homes, accounting themselves happy in having the word of God brought so near.

The following is a view of the schools in the several districts on the island of Maui, and three small islands adjacent:—

Schools.	*Readers.*	*Spellers.*	*Writers.*	*Total.*
308	6,428	5,500	1,550	12478

"One third part of the whole population are in the schools, and more than one-sixth part of the whole can read in their own language with facility.

"About one hundred and fifty persons on the island have made considerable advance in arithmetic. These are the teachers employed in the common schools, together with the princess and a few of her attendants.

"The readiness with which they made their calculations may be shown you by the following circumstance:—Several ship-masters were present, and took slates themselves, in order to ascertain the correctness of the answers given by the school to questions. There was not, however, a question proposed, that was not answered by any of the scholars sooner than by any of those gentlemen. It will gratify you to know that the princess stands at the head of this class, or is at least equal with the best.

"Another school which would have attracted your attention at the examination, was the singing school. The school consists of about seventy persons. They have succeeded in learning to sing by note, so as to make good music. A few persons have been learning to sing by note for several years; but the summer past we have prepared a gamut, which the scholars have all committed perfectly to memory. The tunes are written off with a pen. As a specimen of the facility with which they learn, we will mention a fact. A few mornings since, we sent a new tune to the school house, that some of the best writers might spend the day in copying it for the scholars generally. At evening, when the school assembled, we found that quite a number had learned the tune correctly, and sung it by note, although no one of them had received any aid at all from any of the missionaries. In this school, too, the princess is equal to the best; and on the whole manifests more of a musical ear and taste than any other one.

"The school, however, which really showed the greatest advance from that degraded state in which we originally found the people, and with which we often involuntarily contrast their present appearance, was a select school of females, taught during the year past by Miss Ogden. The exercises of this school had been sewing, reading, writing, and the recitation of scripture lessons, of which they commit six verses a day."

CHOCTAWS.

Trials of a Christian Choctaw.—The pious Choctaws have been exposed to severe trials, since the laws of the state of Mississippi have been extended over the Indians, and the laws of the latter, excluding intoxicating liquors, have been abolished. Mr. Cushman, in a letter dated Hebron, March 16th, says:—

"That you may have a clear view of the trials and temptations to which the christian Indians are exposed, I will relate one circumstance. A man in this neighbourhood, who is very deaf, gave evidence of piety, and was received into the church. His example as to industry and christian deportment was worthy of imitation; and his unblemished character no doubt rendered him a more desirable prey to the enemy. At length he was besieged by them, and every art and power made use of, till he finally parleyed with the tempter and drank a little. Their prey was taken. He finally drank till he became completely intoxicated. After he became sober, his wife, who appears to be truly pious, told him that they had professedly set out together in the road to heaven; that they had walked together for awhile; but that he had now turned out in the road to hell. She told him further, that if he would continue to go on in this way, he must go alone, and they could walk together no more; for she could never leave the bright path that she had found. She then fell upon her knees, and prayed in the most melting, fervent manner, for the soul of her poor husband. This touched his heart. He melted also, confessed his sin, and resolved never more to taste the accursed thing. After this he was again attacked by the enemy. He was requested to drink, but refused. It was urged, that he had drank once, and he might as well drink again. He still refused. Finally, every thing was said that could be, to influence him to drink, but he stood firm. Having failed in all this, they seized him and held him fast, and turned whiskey into his mouth; but as often as this was repeated, he was enabled to eject it, without swallowing a drop. Finding all their efforts fail, one says, "This man has done nothing amiss, and he now takes all this ill-treatment patiently, and we do wrong to use him so. If he has a mind to be a Christian, let him be a Christian." Many circumstances of a similar character might be mentioned."

CHEROKEES.

In a letter dated at Haweis, March 28th, Dr. Butler gives the following account of the conversion of a distinguished opposer:—

"At our late communion season we met in the new building, though there were neither floor nor windows. Two Cherokee men were baptised and propounded for admission to the church. One of them was *Big Cabin*, or *Cabin Smith*, of whom I wrote in a few words some months since. He is not less than eighty years old; and few have gone to his excesses in wickedness. He speaks no English. To say that he has been intemperate, licentious, a conjurer, and a disturber of the peace of society, is saying but little about his character. He once was a chief, but was broken some years ago, for attempting to hire a Cherokee to perjure himself. He has been an opposer of religion, and for months together has considered me "somean a man" that he would not speak to me. His house has been a place where drunkards met and quarrelled, and where scenes of iniquity have been planned and executed. A few years since he was a leader in rebellion against the present form of government. He has sometimes said he wished to go to hell.

I know of no particular means used to bring this abandoned person to repentance and faith in the Lord Jesus. For a long time I sought a favourable opportunity to converse with him on the subject of religion, and such an opportunity finally occurred by his sending for me to see him in sickness. I performed a small surgical operation on him, which gave him much relief from pain, and with which he was much pleased. Having a good interpreter present, I introduced the subject of religion, which he received very kindly. I found he was not without some serious thoughts, and was at times much concerned about his future state. After this, however, he followed his abandoned course and was inimical to me. Last summer he began to attend meetings. In conversation with him I could not find that any thing in particular wrought on his mind, unless it was the thought that he was an old sinner, and had but a few days to live. Since last September, he has, so far as I know, walked as orderly as could be expected, considering that he had been ignorant of the first principles of religion. He has now for months sought instruction, has exhibited a change in his life, and we trust is a real convert to christianity. He was the first person baptised in our new meeting-house.

"Imagine my feelings, when this aged sinner, this enemy to religion, and a personal enemy of mine, came to me with the simplicity of a child for religious instruction."

A Cherokee Licentiate.—At a meeting of the Presbytery of North-Alabama, Mr. John Huss, a native Cherokee Indian, was licensed to preach the gospel. He is said to be a man gifted with high natural endowments; of ardent piety; of the most conscientious deportment; who has enjoyed the confidence of his brethren, and laboured with them for some time past with great success. He knows very little of English; so that his examination and licensing were conducted through an interpreter. After his licensure, the licentiate, the interpreter, and Rev. Wm. Chamberlain, a missionary, united in singing a hymn in the Cherokee language. May this young man prove a worthy successor, as a Cherokee preacher, to the lovely and lamented, but doubtless glorified, David Brown, of blessed Cherokee memory. Let multitudes, believing on Christ Jesus, through his ministration of the word of life, arise to call him blessed.—*Philad.*

Mohegan Indians.—This tribe yet remains on the land of thir fathers' sepulchres, in the state of Connecticut. A church has been erected for their accomodation, and was dedicated to the worship of almighty God the 20th ult. Nearly all the Indians resident upon their lands were present, with about two hundred persons from the towns of Norwich and Montville, and listened with attention to the services. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Mr. Hyde, from Genesis xxviii, 22—"*And this stone, which I have set for a pillar, shall be God's house,*" and was exceedingly well adapted to the occasion. The speaker mentioned the following fact:—

"About the year 1650, the Narraganset and Mohegan Indians being at war, the Mohegans were closely besieged by the Narragansets, on a hill about seven miles from New-London, (supposed to be what is now called Fort-Hill). Being almost destitute of provisions, and having no prospect but that they must soon surrender, Thomas Leffingwell, William and Samuel Hyde, and thirty others, sailed from Saybrook with boats laden with provisions, proceeded up the river Thames by night, and succeeded in relieving the garrison of the Mohegans. As soon as this was discovered by the Narragansets, they raised the siege and returned home. For this service Uncas, the chief of the Mohegans, gave to Thomas Leffingwell and his associates a tract of land, nine miles square, to which they gave the name of Norwich, after the city of that name in England, from which it is supposed they had emigrated."—*Bost. Cour.*

Doctrinal Tract and Book Society.—The second annual meeting of this society was held at the Cowper committee room, Boston, on Wednesday May 25th. The President being absent, the 1st Vice-President of the Society, Rev. Ethan Smith, took the chair, by whom the meeting was opened with prayer.

The annual report of the Executive Committee and Treasurer were read, from which it appeared, that the Society have published 2,592,000 pages of tracts, in a series consisting of fifteen numbers; that 773,836 pages have been transmitted to 32 depositories in different states; 299,170 do. have been sold by their agents in Boston; that since the last annual meeting they have published 2,088,000 pages, and that of all the numbers except the two last, a second edition, and of several a third edition has been called for and printed; and that the amount received from agents during the year is $1055.50; now in the treasury, $253.89.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are—*President*, Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D. *Vice-Presidents*, Rev. Ethan Smith, Rev. Calvin Park, D. D., Rev. Nathaniel Hewitt, D. D. *Secretary*, Rev. Jonas Perkins. *Treasurer*, Rev. Alvin Cobb. *Auditor*, Dea. M. Eddy.

On the Executive Committee, in connection with the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer, Rev. David Brigham, Rev. S. W. Calhoun, Mr. Hodges Reed, Mr. T. R. Marvin, Rev. Sewall Harding.

A communication, highly approving of the object and the publications of the Society, and stating reasons for declining being considered a candidate for re-election, was received from the former President, Hon. David L. Morril, M. D. L. L. D. and read previously to the choice of officers. The meeting was concluded with prayer by Rev. Dr. Hewitt.—*Boston Recorder.*

"*Exeter Hall*" is the name of a spacious edifice which has recently been erected in London, for the accommodation of the numerous religious, charitable and scientific societies of that metropolis. It is capable of accommodating from two to three thousand people, and is intended as a place for holding the meetings of the various societies to which we have just referred. The hall was opened, and *dedicated* to the Lord, on Tuesday the 25th of last March.

Strafford County Conference, N. H. held its annual meeting at Meredith village, May 17th and 18th. The state of religion in that county was represented as more interesting than in years past. Revivals are in progress at Dover and Great-Falls, and some special attention in several other places.

Four Days' Meeting.—A four days' meeting was commenced in the episcopal church, (Rev. Mr. Lee's), in this city, last Tuesday evening. Public services have been since held daily, and are still continued, we understand, with increasing interest.—*Richmond Telegraph.*

Comparative view of the number of clergy in the state of New-York, in the years 1819 and 1830:—

	No. in 1819.	*In* 1830.
Presbyterians & Congregationalists,	328	431
Episcopalians,	83	118
Baptists,	139	274
Reformed Dutch,	105	106
Methodists,	90	372
Lutherans,	16	13
Other denominations,		68
	761	1382

Williams' Ann. Register.

Rev. *John S. Emerson*, late of the theological school at Andover, was ordained at Meredith-bridge, N. H. May 19, as a missionary, under the direction of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

At the same time, a County Foreign Mission Society, auxiliary to the A. B. F. Missions was organised. The society resolved to support one missionary, and made choice of Rev. John S. Emerson for the first to receive their support.—*N. H. Obs.*

REVIVALS.

Delaware Co.—Frequent mention has been made of revivals in this county. A letter to a clergyman in Utica, under date of Delhi, June 6, says, that the Lord is working wonders of grace through that town and others of the vicinity. The whole county seems to be shaking under the mighty power of God. The writer had recently attended a protracted meeting at Meredith, which was greatly blessed. "Eighty or ninety are now hoping." The week previous to the date of the letter, he had attended a four days' meeting at Harpersfield, "the result of which must gladden the hearts of the friends of Zion." More than eighty indulged hope; and about two hundred came forward to request prayers. "My progress [as agent] has thus far," he says, "been slow, as I find in every place I visit, such an outpouring of the Spirit, that I cannot leave without much difficulty." "I have now an earnest invitation to attend three four days' meetings, all of which commence to-day. My prayer is constantly—Lord, what wilt thou have me to do." A meeting is to commence in Delhi on the 12th of July, and "continue as long as the Providence of God shall seem to direct."

Brownville, Jefferson Co.—A clerical friend writes us from this place, under date of the 10th inst:—

DEAR SIR—The people of God in this vicinity met here on Tuesday the 24th May, to hold a four days' meeting; but the season was protracted to thirteen days. There had been some unusual attention to religion for a few weeks previous to the meeting; and Christians had been seeking by prayer and fasting still more divine influences.

The numbers who attended the two or three first days of the meeting were small; but afterwards increased continually. Sinners became anxious for salvation; and "the power of God was present to save them." Conversions multiplied; and at the close there were more than one hundred and fifty who expressed a hope of eternal life, obtained during the meeting. This is a great work, considering the numbers belonging to this congregation; though many obtained hopes here, who live in the vicinity of a baptist church, a few miles from this village, the members of which seemed anxious, as far as they were able, to attend and to unite with us, and were therefore considerably blessed. And had the churches of other denominations in the place seen fit to throw their influence into the scale in favour of this work, the results, we believe, would have been glorious. But God was with us, and graciously granted his people a spirit of agonising prayer, and then bestowed *special* and immediate answers in the conversion of souls.

Anxious meetings were held every day, in which nearly all the conversions took place; while the cries of both saints and sinners were offered at the throne of grace.

At the close, a course similar to that taken at Evans' Mills was pursued, to prevent a proselyting spirit, by urging the converts to decide immediately to which church they wished to unite. It has had the desired effect here. About eighty were added to this church on Sabbath, the last day of the meeting; and others will doubtless hereafter unite.

The work at Evans' Mills has continued with considerable interest since the meeting.

At Bellville, where a meeting is now holding, it is said there are five or six hundred conversions already. A further notice will doubtless soon be given you. Your's, &c. J. S.

Augusta, Oneida Co.—The baptist and congregational churches held a protracted meeting at this place, commencing last Thursday week, which, as we learn, was conducted with great harmony of feeling. Worship was held unitedly the following Sabbath. The Lord has begun to revive his work there; numbers are inquiring; others have obtained hope; and the aspects are now increasingly favourable.

Verona, Second Society—since the late three days' meeting, witnesses an increasing revival. The present time, in that place, we learn, is one of great interest.

New-Lebanon, Mass.—A late protracted meeting in this place, we understand, has led to the promotion of a powerful revival, which now continues its progress.

Monroe Co.—Extract of a letter to the Evangelist, dated the 30th ult:—

"Four days' meetings have recently been held in Chili, Rush, Greece and Henrietta, in this county, since the one at Ogden, which you have noticed. At each of these meetings, the presence and power of the Holy Spirit were signally manifest, and many souls added to the number of God's children. Indeed this has been the case with meetings of this kind in this county, except one where the church had indulged in a spirit of slander and detraction to some extent; and it is to be feared, a perfect reconciliation had not been effected; and even in that church, for the sake of "the ten," the Lord did not entirely withhold his blessing. It should be remarked, in reference to the meetings in this vicinity, that they have generally been protracted for nearly a week; and that the consistent zeal and fervour which has characterised a goodly portion of the professed disciples, on these occasions, can be appreciated only by those who have attended them."

The same writer says of *Sodus, Wayne Co.*, that a similar meeting was held there with indescribable interest.

Prattsburgh, Steuben Co. has just witnessed a similar scene.

Schoharie.—A correspondent of the Religious Intelligencer speaks of a "precious revival in this town." "One young man, who had ever heretofore been careless and graceless, and who had that very morning wickedly sported with divine things, was awakened so deeply, that he not only wept and sobbed, but actually cried out. His convictions continued to deepen until Friday, when, at an anxious meeting, he submitted himself. He began to exhort sinners, before he left the room. He continued to exhort until Tuesday, when he was taken sick, and he languished until Sabbath night and died.—He exhorted sinners in a most moving manner as long as he had strength to speak. His death had a most wonderful effect upon the youth. Between twenty and thirty are the hopeful subjects of renewing grace. The work is progressing."

Gorham, N. Y.—A correspondent informs us, that of late there has been a revival in Gorham. At the last communion season, between thirty and forty were added to the church under the care of Rev. Mr. Gaylord. About a year since the church in that place consisted of only forty-four members; it now contains ninety-eight.—*Rochester Observer.*

New-Haven, Conn.—The last Intelligencer has the following paragraph:—

"The last Sabbath was a day of solemn and joyful interest to the friends of Zion in this city. About two hundred young recruits enlisted under the banner of salvation, and vowed allegiance to the Prince of Peace. Forty-five were added to the 1st congregational church; 67 to the church of the united society; 69 to the church of the 3d society, and 15 to the African church."

A previous number of the same paper says—"There were 131 admitted to a small congregational church in North-Haven, on the last Sabbath. This was a scene of solemn interest never before witnessed in that place, (the field cultivated many years by the venerable Dr. Trumbull.) The house was filled in every part. Those added to the church, were mostly between sixteen and forty years of age. There are probably fifty or sixty more who are considered as trophies of this work of grace, that will ere long follow their example."

York Co. Maine.—A writer in a recent number of the Christian Mirror, says:—

"In South-Berwick, Alfred, Lyman, Limerick, Newfield, Acton, (Limington, I believe), Kennebunk, Saco, Biddleford and Wells, the conquering Redeemer is riding forth in his majesty, and many are the souls that are joyfully submitting to his rule. Little children are beginning to lisp forth their hosannas, and the hoary headed transgressor commences with tottering step the way of salvation. In Lyman there are thirty hoping in the mercy of God; in Newfield a work of grace commenced a week or two since with power; in Wells, especially, God is triumphing gloriously. About one hundred yesterday attended a meeting for inquiry in that place. Aged men with whitened locks may be seen there bowed down to the earth under conviction of sin, and may be heard one after another, in a religious meeting, to avow their determination to forsake all for Christ. Oh, these are times, when language is weak and thought is poor, and man feels his nothingness, and Jesus seems all glorious. Let the Redeemer be exalted, men and brethren of every name, who love him, and you shall see his power and grace displayed."

Edgarton, Mass.—In this town it is supposed that nearly one hundred have recently obtained hope in Christ. Twelve have united with the baptist church, and about thirty with the congregational.

Lynn, Mass.—We are happy to learn that the four days' meeting at Lynn, was attended with a blessing. A very goodly number have since then been brought to hope in God's pardoning mercy, and many others are deeply anxious. Rev. Mr. Chessman, pastor of the church there, gave a most cheering statement of facts relative to the good work there. May it long continue.—*Lowell Ev.*

Beverly, Mass.—From the pastor of the baptist church in Beverly, we have received the most welcome intelligence respecting the result of the late four days' meeting there, of which some account will be given next week.—*ib.*

Uxbridge, Mass.—A friend informs us, that a revival of much promise is at present enjoyed in the congregational society in that place. It commenced immediately after a four days' meeting.—*Ch. Watchman.*

Peru, Mass.—The revival at this place, we learn by a gentleman from Middlefield, which commenced about two months since, wears a pleasing aspect. At a late meeting there were ninety inquirers present, and at the same time about sixty in the town that did not attend the meeting, who had lately found peace. Also, in Middlefield, he mentions, the prospects are encouraging.—*ib.*

Phillips' Academy, Andover, Mass.—A revival commenced in this school a few weeks ago. At the close of the last term, there were a few conversions, and a very general seriousness.

Boston.—The work of God still continues in this city. Sinners are bowing to Christ, and multitudes are inquiring what they shall do to be saved. God grant that the revival may not cease until all this people shall embrace the Saviour.—*Chris. Soldier.*

Carlisle, Penn .is still a favoured place. On the third Sabbath in May, seventy-three persons sat down for the first time to the supper of the Lord. There are about seventy inquirers; and the work appears to be spreading into other places.

Fayette Co. Pa.—From a letter received from Rev. A. G. Fairchild, pastor of the presbyterian congregations in Fayette county, we learn that one hundred and forty persons have been added to the churches, under his pastoral care, during the late revival.—*Chris. Her.*

University of North-Carolina.—The following is a recent letter from Rev. D. L. Russell, to the editor of the Southern Religious Telegraph:—

"The Lord is working gloriously at this place. In little more than one week, about twenty conversions have taken place among the students. This is the first revival since the institution was founded. Its commencement is powerful. A good many more seem to be under deep impressions. The work is still and solemn."

Goochland, Va.—Yesterday we had meeting at Perkins' meeting-house, and although we have meetings every day, such was the crowd that numbers could not get into the house, which is the largest meeting-house that I know of in the county. Since the revival began, I have baptised fifty-eight. Several more have been received, and yesterday there were upwards of one hundred on the anxious seats.—Not a family around for miles, but what had some in it concerned for their souls. I rejoice that the work is still going on in Richmond. It has spread all through this country, from the James to South-Anna. The song of praise is heard from every house on the mail stage road

leading from Washington south through this country, for twenty miles. O, what a joyful day has the Lord spared us to see.—*Rel. Her.*

Ohio.—The spirit of revival is spreading among the churches. Austinburgh, Rome, Euclid, Claridon, and two or three other places in the vicinity of Claridon, are mentioned as enjoying revivals, or exhibiting quite encouraging appearances.

Athens Town and College, in Georgia, as appears by the Philadelphian, are enjoying a revival.

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: JUNE 21, 1831.

The Bible Cause in Great Britain—as we learn, by the columns of the New-York Observer, has been impeded the past year, by an effort to introduce an article in the constitution of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which requires as a condition of membership, a belief in the doctrine of the Trinity. What a pity it would be for those who deny the Lord that bought them, to withdraw their aid from this work of benevolence! Others may regret it; but *we* cannot. We say, let the lines be drawn; the quicker the better. We hope they will at length become so distinct, that social prayer will no longer be banished from the public meetings of those who are endeavouring to disseminate the word of life. It is time for the friends of the bible to begin to bow themselves together before the throne of the Most High, if they would desire his gospel to "have free course, and be glorified."

Clinton.—The four days' meeting at this place last week, so far as can be ascertained, was attended with very favourable results. Quite a number of clergymen were present, as well as people from the neighbouring towns. On the first day, it began to be suspected that the church were depending more upon the meeting than upon the Lord. On Thursday there was more feeling; and on Friday, the tokens of the Lord's gracious presence were most manifest. The church made confession before God, and renewed their covenant. Sinners began to be more in earnest; and some of them, we know not how many, began to rejoice in hope. The meeting closed on the forenoon of the next day, in a most solemn manner. Many took the seat of the anxious—seventy or eighty, we should think. The meeting, we trust, has left a good impression.

An interesting Meeting.—The following article, which appears in the Saturday's New-York Observer, tells well for the cause of manual labour in connection with scientific pursuits:—

Meeting at Masonic Hall.—On Wednesday evening the 13th inst. a public meeting was held on the subject of introducing manual labour into literary institutions as a system of exercise for students. S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. presided as Chairman: Zephaniah Platt, Esq. and Mr. Cornelius Baker, officiated as Secretaries. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Ludlow, after which the following resolutions were submitted:—

Resolved, That in view of the tendency of a sedentary life to destroy health, and thereby impair the energies of the mind, it is indispensable that a well regulated system of exercise should be introduced into all plans of education.

Resolved, That the wants of our country and of the heathen world, imperiously demand of the friends of religion, the speedy adoption of the most efficient measures to increase the number of well educated christian ministers.

Resolved, That manual labour ought, as far as possible, to be introduced into literary institutions, as a means of promoting health, diminishing the expenses of an education, and cultivating all those qualities in a minister of the gospel, which the nature of his office requires and the exigences of the present age loudly demand.

Resolved, That the most desirable results may be anticipated from an institution in which the principles of the manual labour system shall be fully tested, and which shall serve as a model to other institutions.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider the subject of connecting manual labour with the pursuit of literature in general, and to take such measures as shall, in their judgment, be best adapted to promote the establishment of institutions of this kind throughout our country.

The meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. Gale, one of the principals of the Oneida Institute of Science and Industry; Rev. Mr. Frost, of Whitesborough; Rev. Rufus Anderson, Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; and by Rev. Edward Beecher, President of Illinois College.

The principles of manual labour institutions were explained, and the tendency of such institutions to promote the health of students, multiply the number of literary men, by reducing the expense of education, and especially to qualify young men for the self-denying and arduous duties of a missionary life, were strongly enforced. Particular reference was had to the Oneida Institute, near Utica, where the system has for several years been in successful operation; and many interesting facts respecting it were communicated. It being understood that this institution is much in want of funds, to increase the means of accommodating students and completing their plan of building, a subscription was made towards aiding in the erection of another edifice.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee, under the 5th resolution, viz.: S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. Rev. Dr. Milnor, Seth P. Staples, Esq. Rev. Dr. De Witt, Hon. Wm. Jay, of Bedford, Professor Griscom, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of Newark, N. J. Rev. Dr. Cox, Mr. R. T. Haines, Wm. L. Stone, Esq. Rev. Mr. M'Ilvain, Mr. Lewis Tappan, George Douglass, Isaac S. Hone, James Boorman, Rev. Joshua Leavitt, Zephaniah Platt, Esq. Mr. Cornelius Baker, Professor Brown, Rev. Mr. Tyng, of Philadelphia, and William Emerson, Esq.

Letters were received from Rev. Dr. Milnor and Seth P. Staples, Esq. who were prevented from attending the meeting by other engagements, cordially approving of this system of education.

The late Mr. Evarts.—At a meeting on the 8th inst. at the American Tract Society's house in New-York, convened in reference to the decease of this eminent servant of Christ, resolutions were passed, gratefully acknowledging the goodness of God, in raising him up, and so long sustaining him in a course of such distinguished usefulness in the field of missionary enterprise. It was also resolved, that measures be taken by the friends of missions in that city and the vicinity, to have a sermon or some public address given, in commemoration of the character of Mr. E. We are bound to be grateful to God for raising up such a man; but let us be careful that this blessed Being, under all circumstances, be the sole object of our worship.

Colonisation Society.—The claims of the coloured people, we hope, will not be forgotten on the coming 4th of July. It seems to be a standing rule among the various religious denominations, to take up collections for this object on the Sabbath immediately before or after that period. The object is a noble one, and there is every reason why it should be prosecuted with vigour. Surely, as often as once in a year, the sons of freedom, while rejoicing in the blessings of national liberty, may open the hand of relief towards a race, which has been, in our own borders, so long doomed to relentless slavery.

Progress of Oppression.—We learn from the Cherokee Phœnix, of the 4th inst. that Rev. Mr. Trott, a methodist missionary, and Mr. Clauder, a moravian missionary, had just been arrested in the Cherokee nation, by the Georgia guard; and that Messrs. Thompson and Worcester, missionaries of the American Board, had received an official notice from Gov. Gilmer, that they were not exempted from the operation of the law forbidding white persons to reside among the Cherokees, and that their arrest would be delayed for a few days only, to give them an opportunity to leave the territory. Mr. Worcester has been removed from the office of postmaster at New-Echota, which had before protected him from the operation of the Georgia law.

Stewart's New Journal.—This journal, entitled "A Visit to the South Seas, in the ship Vincennes," &c. "by C. S. Stewart, chaplain." &c. has just made its appearance in two volumes. A few copies of the work, it will be seen, have been received for sale, at the store of the publishers of this paper. Those who have read Mr. S.'s former journal, know what kind of entertainment to expect from the present one.

Sabbath School Instructor.—A small sheet, about half the ordinary size of a religious newspaper, is issued weekly under this title, in Portland, Maine, which promises to be useful, particularly to the young. W. Cutler, editor.—Terms, $1 in advance.

A Colony—is forming at Benson, Vermont, to remove in the autumn to some place of usefulness in the valley of the Mississippi. It contemplates the establishment of primary and Sabbath schools, the preaching of the gospel. &c.

A small colony of teachers, &c. is about to be fitted out in the city of New-York, for the valley of the Mississippi.

The narrative of the General Assembly, which we present to-day, is a document of a most precious character. We have never read one more interesting from a similar source.—The matters set forth in it are such as call for the liveliest gratitude to God. "What shall we render unto the Lord for all his benefits?"

Rev. Dr. Spring, it seems, has declined his appointment to a professorship in the Auburn Theological Seminary.

THE VERSE-A-DAY SYSTEM.

JOHN XIV.

Tuesday, June 21.—11. Believe me, that I am in the Father, and the Father in me; or else believe me for the very works' sake.

Wednesday, June 22.—12. Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father.

Thursday, June 23.—13. And whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, that will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son.

Friday, June 24.—14. If ye shall ask any thing in my name, I will do it.

Saturday, June 25.—15. If ye love me, keep my commandments:

Sunday, June 26.—16. And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever:

Monday, June 27.—17. Even the Spirit of truth, whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth him not, neither knoweth him: But ye know him; for he dwelleth with you, and shall be in you.

Tuesday, June 28.—18. I will not leave you comfortless; I will come again.

POLITICAL.

FOREIGN.

Retreat of the Russians—Success of the English Reformers, &c.

By an arrival at New-York on Wednesday last from Liverpool, London papers to the 16th of May were received.

Poland.—The intelligence from Poland is of an interesting character. "At length (says the latest London paper) we have received authentic intelligence from Poland, and, we rejoice to say, of the most cheering kind. The Russian commander-in-chief, who some months ago, in the plenitude of presumption, pledged himself to his master, that, by a certain day, he would display the Russian eagle in Warsaw, has again been foiled, his plans again deranged, and with the bulk of his troops, he has been obliged to fall back, in discomfiture and disgrace, before the army of the patriots. Of the details of the last advance of the Russians upon Warsaw, and the retreat of the Poles before them, we have the accounts of both sides, and they differ but little from each other. As soon as the first movement from Siedlic, which was Diebitsch's head-quarters for some time, denoted an intention on the part of the enemy to advance, Skrzynecki dispatched couriers to Warsaw, to prepare them for a retreat of the army, and to desire that the place might be put in a condition to sustain a siege, in case the fortune of war should be against the cause in a general engagement. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm with which the news was received. The citizens renewed their assurances of devotion to their country. The most influential senators and citizens went out to join the camp, and every one had reconciled himself to the worst. The retreat, in the mean time, continued, the Poles every where carrying with them the inhabitants of the country, and every description of provision, which could serve as subsistence to the enemy. Upon the 27th, Skrzynecki had reached the capital, and fixed his head-quarters there. The bulk of his army was at Milosna, a dozen miles distant. Arrived at Dembo-Wielki, the Russians found that they could not procure "even a little straw for their horses," and the Field Marshal had, therefore, no alternative, but again to sound a retreat, in which he has been pursued by the Poles; and the last account of him is from Mordy, which is beyond Seidlic, the point from which he set out. On the 29th April, the whole Polish army had advanced, and resumed its former positions. The effect of this retrograde movement must be highly favourable to the patriot cause, for, besides its influence upon the still wavering provinces of Russian Poland, it proves that the subsistence of the Russian army is entirely dependent upon their supplies in the rear, and these may be intercepted by the insurgents."

In a proclamation of Skrzynecki, dated the 18th of April, it is asserted, that since the opening of the campaign, the enemy had lost more than 50,000 men, of which Warsaw had seen 16,000 as prisoners within her walls; and that the Poles had also taken eleven flags, 15 or 16,000 stands of arms, thirty pieces of cannon, with a great number of waggons and carriages filled with ammunition and baggage.

Russian Account.—The Russians claim a victory over the Poles at Minsk, and say that they lost several hundred killed, besides wounded and prisoners, while the loss of the Russians was only twenty killed, and at most one hundred wounded. After this success, it might have been supposed that the Russians would push onwards towards Warsaw, but their report accounts in the following manner for the retreat, which was immediately resolved on:—"As the army of the rebels has every where shown but little inclination to accept the battle which was offered to it, and the whole country in which the Russian army is now has already been the theatre of war, and is so completely exhausted that even a little straw is scarcely to be had, the Russian army will return to its former positions, and in the sequel, when its subsistence has been secured for a long time, will find means to compel the rebels to a battle which will decide the fate of their country." It is plain from this, their own showing, that the Russians are unable to effect any thing at present without reinforcements, until they have replaced those magazines and supplies which the Poles have taken or destroyed.

The only draw back to the above exhilarating news, is the statement (of which the accuracy is no longer questionable) of cholera morbus prevailing amongst the Polish troops. It is said, however, to be abating of its virulence and mortality.

Much anxiety is of course entertained as to the result of another campaign. The first campaign, on the part of the Russians, has been a complete failure; but when the immense difference in the strength and resources of the nations is taken into consideration, it is too much to be feared, that when the state of the roads shall enable Diebitsch to receive reinforcements and provisions, the Poles will be subjected to a much severer trial than that which they have already experienced. In the mean time, it is to be hoped that the interference of foreign powers, or insurrections at home, may induce the Czar to listen to terms of accommodation.

Great Britain.—The returns of the elections from various parts of the kingdom, at the latest dates, gave a majority of more that one hundred and forty in favour of the reform bill; and from the aspect of the polls in those places which are still contested, there was no question that the majority would be still more increased. In Scotland, also, the elections have turned out more favourably than had been anticipated; and in Ireland more than eighty members in favour of reform have been elected.

Portugal.—Don Miguel, frightened at the appearance of a British squadron at the mouth of the Tagus, has submitted to all the requisitions of the British government. He dismisses all the officers who had imprisoned or otherwise injured the British subjects residing in his kingdom, and indemnifies the latter to the full extent of the injuries they had experienced; and he is also to apologise to the English merchants who have been ill-treated by him. The French government were about to enforce their claims upon him in the same manner.

France.—All continued quiet in Paris, and it was thought that the city would probably not be exposed to another *tumult*, until the anniversary of the revolution in July.

Egyptian Newspaper.—An official newspaper, of a folio size, consisting of four pages, is now published at Cairo, by order of Mahomed Ali, viceroy of Egypt. It is printed both in Turkish and Arabic. It contains the political regulations of the Governor, the most remarkable events that take place in Egypt, a list of the vessels that arrive at and sail from the Egyptian ports, and generally such intelligence respecting the agriculture and commerce of the country, as is useful to know. The thermometrical and barometrical observations made at Cairo, are regularly recorded in this Gazette. As a specimen of what it contains, the following is a sample:—

"The council of state has abolished the punishment of death in Egypt, except for political offences. For other offences, compulsory labour is the punishment, varying in length according to the nature of the crime."

Some numbers of the Gazette contain the prices of all commodities imported into Alexandria.

We are glad to see, in this Gazette, a channel by which light can enter and spread through out Egypt. The Egyptian editor, we must frankly admit, is in advance of us in recording scientific observations.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

New Privileges of the Blacks in St. Croix.—A friend in St. Croix has favoured us with the *Regierings Avis*, of the 17th ult. containing a decree in Danish and English, considered as announcing the removal of all disabilities heretofore lying upon the free blacks, and raising them to a level with the whites. This view is justified by the recent appointment of a free black to the office of military aid to his excellency Gov. Von Scholton, and the admission of another free coloured man to practice in all their courts, this person having previously received the requisite degrees from the university at Copenhagen. Some think this measure ill-advised, and certainly ill-timed. One intelligent gentleman stated the possible ground of it to be, a desire on the part of Denmark to follow out the philanthropic policy which she claims to have been the first to exhibit towards the blacks. She was early in abolishing the slave trade, and now she would be early in extending all immunities to the free coloured people. How much of the new decree emanates from the court in the mother country, or whether it be the expression of the views of the present Governor alone, it is perhaps impossible to say since the Governor is quite plenipotentiary here, and is supposed to have much influence at home. He is known to have had for some time in view, a measure of the kind now brought forward, and to have had conversation on the subject with some of the English statesmen whom he visited in London many months ago. *N. Y. Ev. Journal.*

DOMESTIC.

Another Steam-Boat Catastrophe.—On the night of the 14th ult. the steam-boats Huntress and Coosa ran against each other, about eighteen miles below New-Madrid, on the Mississippi, when the latter was so much injured, that she sank in deep water, the darkness of the night preventing the pilot from selecting a shallow landing place. When the cold water of the river came in contact with the boilers, which were much heated, an explosion took place, which shattered the deck, and many of the passengers and crew either jumped into the river, or were washed from the boat. Thirteen persons, including a Mr. Thompson and his daughter, from New-York, were drowned.

Mr. *Rathbone*, of New-York, who was injured by the explosion of the boiler of the steamboat Gen. Jackson, expired on the 13th inst. at Grassy-Point, the twelfth victim of that dreadful accident. He was in the 27th year of his age.

Mr. *Van Buren* the late secretary of state, has returned to Albany. It is understood that he will succeed Mr. McLane as minister to England, and that he will proceed thither immediately after that gentleman shall return home. It is also said, that Charles Butler, Esq. who has recently resigned the office of postmaster at Geneva, will go out with Mr. Van Buren, as secretary of legation.

Imprisonment for Debt.—It gives us unmingled pleasure to perceive the boldness and success with which this detestable relic of European barbarity is attacked. Public opinion, that sure corrector of evil, is setting with a cataract's impetus against it, and scarcely is there a legislative corps in the Union, that has not, within two years, declared its unequivocal abhorrence of this foul and anti-christian practice. Another year and not a vestige of it will be found in the Union.—*N. H. Palladium.*

Important Decision.—The superior court decided; at the last term, that the mere acknowledgement of a debt that was barred by the statute of limitations, was not sufficient to entitle a creditor to recover, unless there was a positive promise on the part of the debtor to pay the debt.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

The Exhibition of Bones.—Yesterday we had an opportunity to visit the exhibition room, at the corner of Broadway and Pearl street, where the curious collection of the bones of the mastodon, mammoth, and other animals, has been for a few days displayed. The following are some of the particulars we received from the obliging proprietors, and which we noted down:—

There are in the collection above 300 bones and teeth important for their size, beside many smaller ones. Of these, 120 or 130 are teeth of the mastodon, mammoth and elephant. The teeth in the collection weighed from 1 lb. to 12 lbs. each, when found. There is also a portion of a jaw, with several teeth, pronounced as belonging to the extinct animal called megalonix. The bones are various in their nature, size and condition. The most remarkable is the skull of a mastodon, which is the first good specimen ever discovered. It weighs above 300 lbs. and with the two tusks, about 500. Length of the skull, (which was set perpendicularly, like that of the horse), 3 1-2 feet; from front to rear, 20 inches; diameter of the socket of each eye, 7 inches; distance between the eyes, 21 1-2 inches.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

Important Experiment.—In cleaning the cabin of the ship Birmingham, on Saturday last, some cotton was used, which became partly saturated with linseed oil, and after a while it took fire. It was then determined to try an experiment. A small quantity of cotton was partially dipped in linseed oil, and was placed in the shade, which became ignited in two hours.—The experiment was repeated for a third time, and the result was the same, it being two hours each time before the cotton took fire.—*ib.*

Honourable Example.—It is stated in the Boston Courier, that two young commission merchants who failed in 1829, paid over their property, which fell short $10,900, received a full discharge from their creditors, and began the world anew separately. Last year one paid to the creditors of the former firm 25 per cent of the deficiency, and last week the other paid a like sum.

Passengers from Europe.—The number of passengers that arrived at the port of New-York from Europe, during the year 1830, was 29,770. The cabin passengers pay $1.50, and the steerage passengers $1, to the hospital; and the amount thus received was $31,325. The whole number of passengers that arrived in the United States, during the nine preceding years, was from 8,166 to 21,653 annually, except in 1826, when the whole number was 30,017.

Rapid Improvement.—A tract of land situated on the margin of Lake-Ponchartrain, whence the rail-road from New-Orleans reaches the lake, has, in consequence of the rail-road, and the establishment there of a port of entry, been divided into town lots by Mr. Milne, the proprietor, and recently sold at auction in New-Orleans. The sales amount to $259,247. It is said that the site of the town, which is called Milneburg, and a body of land adjoining, extending about nine miles towards Lake-Borgne, was bought of the Spanish government for $105.

Georgia Surveyors.—For the last two months the Georgia surveyors have been overrunning the Cherokee territory. We have seen two or three companies, and we have heard of several others. They are surveying the country into districts of nine miles square.—*Cherokee Px.*

The same paper of the 7th ultimo, states, that there is a report, to which they are inclined to give credit, that the President, accompanied by the Secretay of War, intends to visit the Cherokee nation some time in the course of the ensuing summer.

An Indiana paper complains that $30,000 have been paid to pedlars in that state, within six months, for wooden clocks; and calls for legislative intervention. They are generally sold at $30 each.

Godfrey J. Grosvenor, has received the appointment of postmaster at Geneva, in the place of Charles Butler, resigned.

MARRIED,

In Troy, on the 12th inst. by Rev. Mr. McCullough, *Jacob D. Lansing*, Esq. son of Rev. Dr. Lansing, of this village, to Miss. *Jane E. Vanderheyden*, daughter of the late Derick Y. Vanderheyden, Esq. of Troy.

DEATHS.

It is with sincere sorrow that we record the decease of Rev. *Nathaniel Dwight*, M. D. of Norwich, Conn. who expired at Oswego on the 11th inst. after a short but severe illness, in the 63d year of his age. While we mourn for ourselves the loss of an intelligent and estimable friend, and for the church and the world that his devoted and useful services have ceased on earth, our grief is consoled and relieved by the recollection of his well spent life, and a confidence of his blessed immortality. The following facts respecting his life are furnished by a friend:—

He was the tenth child and sixth son of the Hon. Timothy Dwight, of Northampton, Mass. and a brother of the late President Dwight, of Yale college. He was not an unworthy member of that family, which has afforded so many devoted labourers to the cause of humanity, literature and religion. Though deprived of the advantages of a public education, by his own unassisted energies he attained no mean degree of erudition. His first profession was that of medicine, which he practised for several years with distinguished reputation; but his heart longed for more exclusive devotedness to his Master's cause. He accordingly gave himself to the study of theology, and entered upon the duties of the ministry of reconciliation about thirty years since; and while thus engaged, he was the honoured instrument in bringing many souls to the reception of that Saviour whose love he proclaimed. A mysterious providence has deprived him for some years past of that health which was necessary for the continuous discharge of the public duties of the sanctuary. His vigorous mind and fervent spirit could not brook inactivity, and after his voice failed him in the pulpit, his pen was consecrated to God and man. He contributed several valuable works to the cause of education; and among others, an abridgment of the "Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence," for the use of schools, has gained him great credit for happiness of design and skilfulness of execution. His work, entitled "The Great Question Answered," has already received from the friends of Christ and revivals too many marks of approbation, to need additional praise from us. His death arrested the prosecution of several other works nearly ready for the press, which it was fondly hoped by those acquainted with their plan, would have greatly extended his usefulness and the diffusion of truth. One of these works was announced in a prospectus last week.* But the pen has dropped from his hand. The faithful servant rests from his labours. "Home he hath gone, and taken his wages." He has doubtless heard the welcome plaudit and expected summons, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." His voice is heard no more on earth proclaiming the gospel of peace, but in heaven we trust it is swelling the eternal song of Moses and the Lamb, and that the soul whose energies here were devoted to the glory of God and the highest interests of man, now exults in sinless joy, as he explores the boundless riches of divine grace.—*Chris. Journal.*

In London, on the 16th of May, after a few days confinement with a fever, Rev. *Sutherland Douglas*, late pastor of one of the episcopal churches in Rochester, aged 26. Mr. D. left this country in June last, for Europe, on a voyage for his health. His death must have been unexpected by his friends, as recent letters had represented his health to be much improved.

At Lebanon, N. H. Dea. *Nathaniel Porter*, aged 82, by apoplexy, with which he was seized on his return from public worship. He had been a professor of religion almost fifty years, and an officer in the church nearly twenty.—There was in him a boldness of faith, a rigidity of religious principle, and a moral courage, venturing through difficulties, which might appear quite appalling to common minds. When near the age of four-score, an opportunity presented to call into action these valuable qualities. He, with a few others, of a kindred spirit, were brought into the alternative, either to see the church prostrate in Lebanon, or to make special exertions to revive it. A house of worship was built, and funds of various descriptions raised to the amount of nearly $6,000, of which he furnished nearly $2,000. He lived to see the gospel settled, and to enjoy with his christian friends, for the space of two years, a quiet resting place, beneath the shadow of the sanctuary, when God suddenly called him to the rest which remaineth for the people of God.

In Grafton, Vt. Mr. *Jonathan Gibson*, aged 77. He was a soldier of the revolution, and was engaged in the battle of Bennington.

* Published in the Recorder of the 7th inst.

JUBILEE ANNIVERSARY OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The Board of Directors of the Western Sunday School Union give notice to the public, that they design to unite with their fellow-citizens in other parts of the United States, to celebrate on the approaching 4th of July, the *fiftieth anniversary* of Sunday Schools. They accordingly invite the Sunday Schools in this and the neighbouring towns, with all their auxiliary Societies, and the friends of Sunday Schools in this section of country, to join them in this celebration.

The Schools will be assembled in the morning on Chancellor Square, (should the weather be favourable), and march to the first Presbyterian Church, when an address may be expected, and other exercises adapted to the occasion.

The Anniversary of the Western Sunday School Union will be celebrated the same day. The order of arrangements will be given hereafter. By order of the Board.

June 14, 1831. J. E. WARNER, *Sec'y.*

NOTICE.

The Presbytery of Oneida will meet at Vernon Village, on Tuesday the 28th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. R. EVERETT, *S. Clerk.*

List of Letters received at the office of the Western Recorder, during the last week.

H. H. Cobb, E. S. Evarts, Mary A. Strong, J. Rockwell, N. Williams.

SPIRITUAL SONGS.

THIS day published, by Hastings & Tracy, and W. Williams, Utica; Collins & Hannay, White, Gallagher & White, J. P. Haven, and Henry C. Sleight, New-York; Towar and J. & D. M. Hogan, Philadelphia; and Richardson, Lord & Holbrook, Boston:—"Spiritual Songs for Social Worship; adapted to the use of families and private circles in seasons of revival, to missionary meetings, to the monthly concert, and to other occasions of special interest. The words and music arranged by Thomas Hastings, of Utica, and Lowell Mason, of Boston." Price 12 1-2 cents.
June 21, 1831.

STEWART'S SOUTH SEAS.

A VISIT to the South Seas, in the U. States ship Vincennes, during the years 1829 & '30; with scenes in Brazil, Peru, Manilla, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena: By C. S. Stewart, chaplain in the United States navy, and author of "A Residence in the Sandwich Islands in 1823 and '25." 2 vols. Just received by
June 21, 1831. HASTINGS & TRACY.

SAMUEL THOMSON,
Late firm of Shearman & Thomson,

IS now receiving his third supply of Goods purchased this season. Call at 68, Genesee street.
June 20, 1831. 25w3

20 cases Diamond Leghorn and Plain Straw BONNETS, are on the way from Boston, and *I think* will be sold rather cheap, by the *case, dozen* or *single*.
I have received this day, Gauze and Taffeta Ribbons, one case of Straw Gimp, and most kinds of Millinery Goods, which I shall sell, as usual, cheap.
June 20, 1831. SAMUEL THOMSON.

1 case super Irish SHEETINGS; 2 do. Marseilles QUILTS, are this day received by
June 20, 1831. SAMUEL THOMSON.

MOST SPLENDID.

10 pieces double super CARPETS, entire new stile and patterns, will be received to-morrow, by
June 20, 1831. SAMUEL THOMSON.

COFFEE.

50 bags Java and Green Coffee, just received and for sale, by PARKER & HASTINGS,
June 21, 1831. No. 90, Genesee st.

FISH.

30 bbls. & half bbls. Mackarel,
20 bbls. Connecticut-river and Maine Shad,
150 boxes Herring, for sale low, by
PARKER & HASTINGS,
June 21, 1831. No. 90, Genessee st.

WINES.

A QUANTITY of Malaga, Marseilles, Madeira, Catalonia, Claret, and other Wines, just received by
PARKER & HASTINGS,
Utica, June 21, 1831. No. 90, Genesee st.

SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE.

HASTINGS & TRACY, No. 94, Genesee street, have just received a new supply of Scott's Family Bible, which will be sold low.
Also, A scriptural Answer to the Question—How may I know that I am an adopted Child of God? By Rev. Nath'l Dwight. *June* 21, 1831.

NOTES ON THE BIBLE.

JUST published and for sale, by HASTINGS & TRACY, for the Author—"Critical and Explanatory Notes on many Passages of Scripture, (of the New Testament chiefly), which to common readers are hard to be understood: Containing, also, an illustration of the genuine beauty and force of several other passages." By Ezekiel J. Chapman, A. M. Minister of the Gospel. Second edition, with many additions and improvements. "So they read in the book, in the law of God, distinctly, and gave the sense, and caused them to understand the meaning."—Neh. viii, 8.
This work has been highly recommended; and from an examination of its contents, the publishers are satisfied that it is a work of merit, and well calculated for general usefulness. *June* 21, 1831.

5000 HIDES.

THE Subscriber has just received, and has now on hand, Five Thousand SPANISH HIDES, comprising River La Plate, Rio Grand, Pernambuco, Carthagena, Tampico, and Santa Martha, Sole Leather HIDES; and New-Orleans, Patna, and dry and salted Calcutta UPPERS: Together with a large assortment of all kinds of LEATHER.
Also, constantly on hand, a supply of the first quality of LIVER OIL, and a general assortment of *Currying Tools*, which he offers for sale as low as they can be bought in Albany or New-York, including transportation. SAMUEL LIGHTBODY,
Utica, June 14, 1831. (24) No. 14, Genesee st.

J. A. SHEARMAN,

IS again receiving New Goods; among them some very desirable, which will be sold low.
Utica, June 14, 1831. 24w2

RECEIVED this morning, a supply of the most splendid dark Ginghams, ever offered in this market; Fancy Hkfs. of all kinds; Black & white Gauze Veils; Green Do.; Black and blue Silk Cambletts; in short, a very general assortment of Dry Goods.
June 14, 1831. J. A. SHEARMAN.

JUNE 14, 1831.

E. M. GILBERT has just returned from New-York with a complete assortment of Staple and Fancy GOODS, part of which he has determined to sell at the following prices, for cash only:—

20	pieces fashionable col'd Gro de Naps,	at 56 cents per yard.		
5	pieces black Italian Lustring,	at 75 cts. per yard.		
50	do.	heavy light Calicoes,	12 1-2	do.
30	do.	fancy do. Do.	18	do.
50	do.	rich dark Do.	18	do.
10	do.	light Ginghams	25	do.

CHEAP SHOES.

500 pair Ladies' Prunella Pumps, 62 1-2 cts. pair.
200 Do. Do. Do. 87 1-2 do.
For sale by E. M. GILBERT, No. 55, Genesee-st. first door above Oneida Temperance House.
June 14, 1831. 24

PALM LEAF & NAVARINO HATS.

50 doz. Palm Leaf Hats,
20 do. Yellow Navarino Hats.
20 do. Black Do. Do.
For sale cheaper than ever, by
June 14, 1831. E. M. GILBERT.

SHELL COMBS,

A LARGE Assortment can be found at New-York prices, at E. M. GILBERT's,
June 14, 1831. No. 55, Cheap Side.

Just published and for sale, at the Bookstore of HASTINGS & TRACY, a new work, entitled—

PRAYER, considered experimentally and practically, in reference to the existing state of the churches, and of the world. "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." Price 50 cents. *Utica, June* 14, 1831.

PIANO-FORTE WARE-ROOM,
No. 69, Genesee Street, opposite the Law-Buildings.
NEW PIANO-FORTES.

JUST received, an elegant assortment of the above Article, manufactured for the Subscriber, and from the well known establishments of Dubois & Stodart, and R. & W. Nunns, New-York; which will be warranted to purchasers, and at the New-York prices. The Subscriber solicits those who may wish for this Article, to call at his ware-room, and examine for themselves.
Musical Instruments, as usual. Also, a large supply of the latest fashionable MUSIC, on coloured paper.
☞ Piano-Fortes repaired and tuned.
GEORGE DUTTON.
Utica, June 7, 1831. 23w6

HARDWARE.

AYLSWORTH & HOLMES, at No. 129, Genesee street, offer for sale, a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Sadlery and Cabinet Wares, at wholesale and retail. They are daily expecting their spring importations, direct from the manufactories in England, which, together with their present stock on hand, will make their assortment complete. Having facilities to procure their Goods at the lowest rates in Birmingham and Sheffield, they are enabled to furnish their customers at wholesale, with articles in their line, on the most reasonable terms and prices.
April 5, 1831. 14

BARTON & BUTLER,

AT No. 54, Genesee street, are now receiving the most splendid lot of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, ever offered in this market. Their assortment is good, comprising almost every article in their line, and will be sold, *wholesale* or *retail*, at as low rates as the same can be furnished north of New-York.
April 5, 1831. 14

WHITE MORENO LONG SHAWLS, a splendid lot; Square Do.; Black & scarlet Long and Square Do.; just opened at No. 54, Genesee street.
April 5, 1831. BARTON & BUTLER.

MILLINERY GOODS, Brown Battiste, Satin Straw, White Crape, Assorted col'd Florences, Satins, Grd. de Naples, Gause & taffeta Ribbons, &c. just received by BARTON & BUTLER.

7-8 and 10-4 Damask Linen TABLE-CLOTHS, 6, 7, 8 & 10-4 Table Diaper, Irish Do. & Napkins, Ginghams, Prints, &c.; just received at No. 54, Genesee street, by BARTON & BUTLER.

IRISH LINENS, a splendid assortment, may be found at No. 54, Genesee street.
April 5, 1831. BARTON & BUTLER.

TO LET,
For one or more Years,

TWO Brick Stores and Dwellings, on the corner of Genesee & Devereux streets. These buildings are designed for stores and dwellings, and are so constructed, that the whole may be used for private dwellings or boarding-houses. Possession given 1st of June.
For terms, apply to the Subscriber, living in Court street. SAMUEL FARWELL.
Utica, March 28, 1831. 13

POETRY AND MUSIC.

From the Evangelist.

MORNING PRAYER-MEETINGS.

How sweet the melting lay,
Which breaks upon the ear,
When at the hour of rising day,
Christians unite in prayer.

The breezes waft their cries
Up to Jehovah's throne;
He listens to their bursting sighs,
And sends his blessing down.

So Jesus rose to pray,
Before the morning light;
Once on the frosty mount did stay,
And wrestle all the night.

Glory to God on high,
Who sends his blessings down,
To rescue souls condemned to die,
And make his people one. B.

Summer Schools.—In cities and compact villages, schools of sacred music ought to be continued through the summer, with perhaps the exception of a few of the hottest days. The summer in such places is comparatively a time of leisure; while the spring and fall, and some portion of the winter, are almost constantly devoted to business. When no regular instructor is employed, it might still be well to have meetings of the singers as often as once a week, for mutual improvement. These are frequently attended with the happiest results; and without them, or something equivalent, it is scarcely possible to sustain the singing.

The question has indeed been often raised, whether it is practicable, under any circumstances, to have good singing amidst a dense population; but in our opinion, the question depends principally on the maintenance of these summer schools or meetings. Let these be properly conducted, by persons who are willing to sing for Zion's sake, and there will be nothing to fear.

What shall be done in places where the population is scattered?—In such places as these the winter is the season of the greatest leisure.—Conveyances are then easily obtained; and the evenings are so long as to afford ample time for instruction and practice. Occasional meetings or schools should be held, even in such places, during the summer; as otherwise the style of performance will not fail to deteriorate. These meetings, if there is a decided religious influence existing among the singers, will be easily sustained; and the result of them will no doubt be beneficial.

What else?—One thing more is needed—musical associations on an extended scale. The advantage of these is sufficiently understood. Why are they not oftener instituted and conducted on religious principles? Surely there is abundant need of such helps at the present time, in many of the churches. Whose duty is it to organise such associations? Will no one step forward? The thought has sometimes occurred to us, that the clergy might take up this subject to advantage, especially in our own district of country.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER

From the Rev. Colany Nee, to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the United States of America.

LEME, *Feb.* 18, 1831.

Dearly beloved Brethren in Jesus, our Hope:—

I have not had the pleasure of receiving the journal of your Assembly, nor the other documents which you mention in your late interesting letter. This came duly to hand, and edified and delighted me no less than your former favours. I hastened to send it to Paris, that it might be inserted in our religious papers. I hope that this year I shall not be the only person in France to reply to your fraternal and gratifying communications. I am persuaded that many of our brethren will, like myself, esteem it their duty and pleasure, to cultivate a correspondence which is so precious, and so well suited to tighten the bonds of love which unite us to Him, who hath redeemed us from our sins with his blood, and made us kings and priests of God his Father.

Thanks be rendered to this tender Father, in the name of our Saviour Jesus Christ, for the new blessings which he has showered upon your dear churches. May he continue to pour upon them, and upon each one of you, dearly beloved brethren, a superabundant measure of his Spirit! May he sanctify those who are called, and regenerate others! May he abound in all your churches! May he animate the pastors and their flocks; and himself train the teachers and pupils of the numerous Sunday schools that you now have, and of all the others which he has put it into your hearts to establish hereafter! Yes, may they become, under his regenerating influence, so many nurseries of young Christians! May they receive abundant dews of grace; and may all the states of the Union soon become like a garden of the Eternal, in which seasons of forgiveness and salvation follow each other, without interruption or cloud.

Brethren, well beloved in the Lord, ask of HIM these same mercies for France and Switzerland. You know that in these two countries the awakening is hardly begun, while in yours it appears already in full splendour. Still we are in circumstances well suited to bring it into our souls, and to show us visibly that our God makes every thing contribute to the advancement of his reign. Our brethren of Vaud and Berne are, by his goodness, about to enter again into the enjoyment of all their rights, as they will themselves inform you. A new era as to religion has also begun in France, since the astonishing revolution of July. The obstacles to the spread of the gospel, which the ancient government always suffered more or less to remain, have almost entirely disappeared.—It is no longer necessary to obtain permission to spread the word of life and hold religious meetings. Already three new protestant churches, *which do not receive stipends from the state*, have been organised at Paris. Others of the same kind have been and will be formed in the country. Like those which I serve, they follow the same discipline as yours with respect to the holy supper. We admit to the table of the Lord only those who appear to have experienced the efficacy of his sacrifice, and to have felt the sanctifying influence of his Spirit. With you, dear brethren, I am sensible that this discipline is intimately connected with the purity of the church, and the extension of its limits. It is truly desirable that it should be introduced into all the protestant churches of France; but alas! it meets with great opposition in them, although it is conformable to their ecclesiastical discipline. Notwithstanding this, it is still considered a dangerous innovation, and many minds have already been excited against it. Yet this opposition, and that which the gospel meets, more or less, in all unregenerate hearts, do not prevent its advancing in the greater part of our churches. Almost every where the people begin to rise from that lifeless state, into which they were sunk. Many souls are renewed in Christ. Indifference and credulity daily lose some of their partisans. The old doctrines of the reformation resound in many pulpits. The work of God is spread abroad. Domestic worship is re-established. Bible classes are formed, and Sunday schools organised. Our religious societies prosper, as you will no doubt learn from the brethren in Paris, and especially from the kind of Synod which we have formed in this part of France. This is to meet for the second time in the month of June next, under favour of God, and will then consider it a duty to reply to your excellent epistle, as it did, at its former session, to that of our brethren of the reformed Dutch churches of the United States.

I doubt not, dear brethren, that you will learn with as much joy as interest, that a religious movement most favourable to the gospel, begins to be manifest, among the Catholics also of this kingdom. A large number have separated themselves forever from the Romish church. Some have entered into our communion, and others have formed the new FRENCH CATHOLIC CHURCH, not paid *by the state*. Among the latter there are some converted priests. At first there were but about ten ecclesiastics, one of whom was a curate who served the papists of one of my parishes; and whom I truly believe to be renewed by the Holy Spirit.—After a little while, about fifty more priests joined the others, to establish the principles of their new church. Their first step was to shake off the yoke of the Pope and of their bishops, to constitute themselves an independent church, to celebrate worship in French, and by means of the press to offer to serve *gratuitously* those communes who would receive them and adopt their principles. This did well. Their voice was echoed in France. Demands were made upon them for clergymen; even from within the Pyrenees; and they are already unable to furnish as many as are asked for; so greatly is the number of their adherents increased and increasing daily, both at Paris and in the provinces. All this, it is true, does not prove that their hearts are already renewed by the Holy Spirit, and purified in the blood of the Lamb. The love of novelty, the spirit of independence, and hatred of jesuitism, may have much to do in producing this change, but a great actual advance towards true religion has been made, and a terrible blow given to popery in this kingdom. In vain the beast and the dragon strive to stop this defection, and forbid the reading of the bible. All their efforts are useless. The religious movement advances, clearly, day by day, in the minds of men, in spite of the numerous enemies and obstacles that it meets. Never have I seen so great a return towards the gospel; never so many doors opened, never so many religious books sold among the Catholics. We cannot procure a sufficient supply from Paris and London, so great is the sale in this country. This is the more remarkable, as there is extreme distress among us, occasioned by the total prostration of commerce, and the rumours of war and revolution that are unceasingly circulated! There is much ground for hope that God will make use of this distress and these political agitations, to draw souls to him, who being rich became poor to enrich us, and who alone can make us truly free. Let us then hope, act, and pray.

Yes, well beloved brethren, let us confide in the power and mercy of our God. Let us be workers with him in the field that he has given us to cultivate. Continue to encourage us by your example and your christian exhortations. Pray for France, as I hope it will be given us to pray in faith for the United States. But pray particularly for your brother of Leme, who is always much tried, and for the churches confided to his care. May the Lord continue to bless and multiply them, and bring them joyful news of the missionaries who have proceeded from them. These churches, like yours, assemble on the first Monday of each month, to implore the Lord to subject all nations to his empire, and to reign with power over all our hearts. We ask of him the same blessing for all our presbyterian brethren of the United States, to whom it is pleasant to me to be able by your means to send our fraternal salutations; begging you, dear friends, first to accept them for yourselves, both from my beloved parishioners and myself.—May the peace and love of Jesus be with you all! Amen.

Your very affectionate brother,
COLANY NEE.

From the Christian Watchman.

WESTERN AFRICA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liberia, of November 1, 1831, to his friend in Boston:—

Dear Sir—I have suffered much since my arrival, but God in his mercy has seen proper to spare me, while our lamented agent, Dr. Anderson, and three missionaries from the distant land of Germany, have been called from their labours to give an account of their stewardship. The number of deaths also among the new comers, has been quite alarming; for out of one hundred and thirty, of the two expeditions per Liberia and Montgomery, about fifty have died. Our friends in America are wrong in the idea, that after they pay the passage of an emigrant, no other expense will be necessary; they should bear in mind, that this emigrant *is* to have the fever of the country, and perhaps be unable to labour for six months at least, during all of which time he is to be supported.

I am much pleased with the face of the country, and also with many of the tribes. They remind me of the different races of Indians in America; though you have none to bear comparison with the Mandingoes and Foulahs, the most of whom read and write Arabic fluently. I have not seen many of the latter, but the former are every day coming and departing from the settlement; they are a race of traders, dealing in every thing. They bring considerable specie into the colony. Our schools are progressing but slowly, from the want of funds and suitable instructors. I want to see more of New-England laws and customs. I have been unable to collect but few curiosities as yet, though the country, I believe, has many. I have hardly been off the Cape.

I had almost forgotten to inform you, that this *spot* was once a most celebrated one for the slave trade; and even at this day, we have enough of them a little to the windward and leeward. Before now, you have heard of the death of Don Miguel, the noted slaver, of whom some mention is made in one of the numbers of the Herald. He was killed in battle with a few of our colonists at Little-Bossa. In the United States, you believe that the slave trade is nearly at an end; but far different is the case. Thousands are annually shipped from the western coast of Africa. We have just heard of the capture of a large frigate built Guinea-man off the Calabar coast, by his Britannic majesty's ship Primrose, after an action of over one hour. One hundred and six were killed on board the slaver, and three times were the boarders from the Primrose repulsed. She is now safely in Sierra Leone, with five hundred slaves on board; and it was intended to take 12 or 1500 slaves. Part of the crew were on shore at the time with the first and second officers. We are in daily expectation of our agent, Dr. Mecklin, with an expedition.

STATE OF RELIGION IN CONNECTICUT.

The following is the report of the Delegates from the General Association of Connecticut, on the state of religion; read before the General Assembly at their late session:—

The General Association of Connecticut was formed one hundred and twenty-three years ago. Its territory is 90 miles by 70 in extent, with a population somewhat less than 300,000. It includes twelve distinct associations of ministers, connected with 222 churches, of which 193 are believed to be supplied with pastors, leaving 29 at the present time vacant. The whole number of congregational ministers reported on the list of the General Association, including the superannuated, and those employed as instructors of youth, or as agents of benevolent institutions, is 231. The number of communicants in our churches is estimated at 30,000, or not far from one-tenth of the entire population.

The churches and ministers are enjoying peace and mutual confidence. Feeble congregations, it is believed, are gaining courage and strength; and new churches are formed from year to year, to meet, though perhaps inadequately, the wants of new villages. Sabbath schools and bible classes exist in nearly every congregation, and are regarded by pastors and churches with a steadily increasing interest. The various enterprises of christian benevolence, for the distribution of bibles and tracts, for the improvement of public morals and popular education, for increasing the number of able and faithful ministers, and for sending the gospel to the destitute at home and abroad, are patronised by the churches with a zeal and liberality, disproportioned indeed to the necessities of our land, and of a world that lieth in wickedness, yet cheering to the hopes of those who pray for the prosperity and progress of the kingdom of our Lord. More than $15,000 was contributed in the year 1830, to the American Board of Foreign Missions, and probably a much greater sum to the great societies which are labouring more directly for the salvation of our own country; and this independently of all that was given for the endowment of colleges and theological institutions in our own state, and in the great west.* And though the conflict between sin and holiness still divides the community; and though many evils, such as infidelity and universalism, poisoning the minds of the thoughtless, and searing the consciences of the profligate, and the spirit of sectarianism, dividing the professed followers of Christ, and creating separate interests among those who ought to be hearty co-workers with each other and with God, hinder the progress of the gospel, we have abundant reason to rejoice in the outward and spiritual prosperity of the churches in our connection.

[Here follows a statement relative to the subject of revivals, which is embodied in the General Assembly's Narrative, to which document we refer our readers.]

We ask in behalf of the General Association and all the churches in its connection, a continual interest in the christian sympathies of the churches represented in this General Assembly, and their prayers that the God of our fathers, who cast out the heathen, and planted that vine which still covers our hills with its shadow, while it has sent forth its boughs to the sea, and its branches to the river, would ever cause that ancient vine and all its thrifty offsets to flourish with the clusters of holiness. We meet here our kindred and brethren, the descendants of our pilgrim fathers, and the partakers of the same precious faith with them and with us. And for our brethren and companions' sakes, we will say, Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces; because of the house of the Lord our God that is within thee, we will seek thy good.

* A temperance society exists in every county, with a branch in each parish; frequent county meetings are held, circulating through all the towns of the county, in which each branch association is represented by delegates, who come to report what has been the progress of the cause in their several parishes, and go home with new zeal and intelligence to promote the work of reformation. This organisation is found highly efficient.

From the Evangelist.

MR. EDITOR—Please publish the following little handbill, which has been circulated in Philadelphia, to great advantage:—

Your's, &c. S. A.

Professor of religion! Do you go to the morning prayer meetings?

Or do you choose to waste that time in unnecessary sleep?

Does it not disturb you, to think that in various parts of the land, thousands of Christians are at that time assembled for solemn prayer to the Holy Spirit?

Are you never moved from your idleness by the thought, that thousands are going to hell while you are enjoying your guilty slumbers?

Do not say, "the bible does not require me to attend meeting every morning."—Neither does it command you to sleep or eat. It is sufficient that it allows both in their season.

Do you think the devil sleeps, or neglects his work till 7 o'clock every morning?

Do you love prayer? Do you believe in its efficacy? Awake then, thou that sleepest!

The devil trembles, when he sees
The saint *awake*, and on his knees.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes.		*Leather.*	
Pot, 100lbs.	$4 60a4 65	Sole, oak tanned, lb.	20a25
Pearl do.	5 30a5 35	—— hemlock	18a22
Candles.		Dressed up. side	1 75a2 67
Mould	9a10	Undressed do.	1 50a2 25
Dipped	9a	*Molasses.*	
Clover-Seed.		New-Orleans, gal.	28a30
Per lb.	all	*Oil.*	
Coffee.		Whale, gal.	34a35
Havana	11a12	Sperm, summer	65a67
Java	12a13	—— winter	80a85
Cotton.		Linseed,	83a85
Upland	9a11	*Provisions.*	
Louisiana	10a12	Beef, mess, bbl.	8 75a9 50
Alabama	9a12	—— prime	5 62a6 25
Feathers.		Pork, mess	14 12a
Live American	34a36	—— prime	10 87a
Fish.		Hams, north. lb.	10a11
Dry cod, cwt.	3 00a3 25	Butter, N.Y. dairy	12a15
Scale	1 50a1 62	Hog's Lard	8a9
Pickled, bbl.	3 75a4 00	Cheese	6a8
Mackarel, No. 1	6 50a6 62	*Rice.*	
Shad, Con. mess	8 25a8 50	Prime, 100lbs.	3 12a3 25
Herring	2 87a3 00	*Salt.*	
Flax.		Turks-Island, bush.	45a46
American, lb.	7a8	Liverpool ground	38a40
Flour & Meal.		*Sugar.*	
N.Y. super. bbl.	4 87a5 00	Havana, white, lb.	9a12
Western (canal)	5 12a5 50	—— brown	7a9
Rye flour	3 75a3 87	New-Orleans	6a8
Indian meal	3 50a3 56	Loaf	17a19
Grain.		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 00a1 03	*Tallow.*	
—— western	1 03a1 12	American, lb.	6a7
Rye	79a80	*Teas.*	
Corn, north yellow	72a74	Bohea, lb.	32a34
Oats	39a40	Souchong	44a75
Barley	80a	Hyson-skin	38a75
Beans, 7 bushels	7 00a8 00	Young-Hyson	70a1 06
Hides.		Hyson	85a1 12
La Plata, lb.	15a16	Gunpowder	1 20a1 30
S. A. horse, piece	1 50a1 60	Imperial	1 20a1 30
Hops.		*Tobacco.*	
First sort, lb.	9a	Richmond, lb.	3a6
Lumber.		Cuba	14a25
Boards, p. M.	15 00a16 00	*Wines.*	
Plank, pine,	25 00a30 00	Madeira, gal.	1 25a3 50
Scantling, pine	15 00a16 00	Port	80a1 75
Do oak	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L.P.	90a1 25
Shingles, bundle	2 50a3 50	*Wool.*	
Oak timber, sq. ft.	20a25	Merino, Am. fl. lb.	50a60
Hoops, per M.	35 00a36 00	—— pulled	50a60
Staves, pipe	48 00a50 00	Common	35a40
—— hhd.	35 00a36 00	Spinning	33a40
—— bbl.	28 00a30 00	American Hatter's	30a85

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Ins. Comp'y	par
City Banks	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rathway Far. & Mec.	do
Long-Island Bank	par	Salem Banking Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County	par	Monmouth	broken
Lansingburgh	par	Franklin	do
Bank of Albany*	1-4	Hoboken	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Paterson	do
Other Albany Banks*	do	Protection & Lombard	do
Newburgh*	do	Jersey City,	do
Orange County	do	State, Trenton	do
Catskill	do	All others	1-2 a 3-8
Farmer's, Troy*	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Other Troy Banks	do	Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Saratoga County	do	York	1-2
Mohawk	do	Chester County	3-8
Utica	1-2	Delaware County	do
Geneva	do	Reading	do
Auburn	do	Pittsburgh	1
Ontario	do	Gettysburgh	do
Central	do	Chambersburgh	do
Chenango	do	Carlisle	do
Ithaca	do	Lancaster	do
Ogdensburgh	do	Greensburgh	do
Jefferson County	do	Brownville	do
Wayne County	do	Silver-Lake	50
Rochester	do	Others uncertain or broken	
Monroe County	do	*Delaware.*	
Livingston County	do	Banks of this state	1-2
Middle District	broken	*Maryland.*	
Columbia, Hudson	do	Baltimore Banks	3-8
Greene County	do	Somerset & Worc.	broken
Washington & Warren	do	Cumberland	do
Plattsburgh	do	Princess Ann	do
Niagara	do	Elkton	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	All others	3-4 a 1
Maine.		*Dist. Columbia.*	
Bath	1-2	Bank of Columbia	uncer.
Waterville	do	Alexandria Merch.	broken
Castine	broken	Franklin	do
Wiscasset	do	All others	3-4
Kennebeck	do	*Virginia.*	
Passamaquoddy	do	Banks of this state	3-4 a 1
Hallowell & Augusta	do	*N. & S. Carolina.*	
All others	3-4	Banks of these states	1 a 2
New-Hampshire.		*Georgia.*	
Banks of this state	3-8	Banks of this state	2 a 3
Vermont.		*Ohio.*	
Banks of this state	3-8	Chilicothe	4a5
Massachusetts.		Marietta	do
Berkshire Bank	broken	Steubenville	do
Essex, Salem	do	Farmers & Mechanics	do
Farmer's, Belchertown	do	New-Lancaster	do
All others	3-8	St. Clairsville	do
Connecticut.		Mount-Pleasant	do
Norwich Bank	par	Western Reserve	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Columbus	do
Derby	do	Others uncertain or broken	
All others	1-4	*Miscellaneous.*	
Rhode-Island.		New-Orleans Banks	3
Pawtucket	broken	Michigan	1
All others	3-8	Detroit	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark	par	Kingston	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal	2

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

IMPROVED GRAMMAR.

AN improved Grammar of the English Language, by Noah Webster, D. D. (a new work), just received and for sale, by HASTINGS & TRACY. *June*, 1831.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

HASTINGS & TRACY have just received a large addition to their Stock of Books and Stationary, which now comprises a larger assortment than they have ever before offered to the Public: Among which are the following:—

Theological, &c.—Dwight's Theology, Edwards on the Will, Gibbs' Hebrew Lexicon, Wood on Inspiration, Mental Discipline, Jahn's Archæology, Advice to a Young Christian, Polyglott Bibles, Gaston's Collections, Life of Luther, Brown's, Butterworth's & Cruden's Concordances, Hall's Works, Jenks' Devotion Dick's Works, Douglas on the Truths of Religion, Do. on Society, Do. Errors regarding Religion, Duties of Ruling Elder, by S. Miller, D. D. Christian Ministry, by Rev. C. A. Bridges, Thomas A. Kempis, Life and Times of Rev. Richard Baxter, by Rev. W. Orme, Stuart's Essays on Future Punishment, Dwight's Dictionary of the New Testament, Jay's Closet Exercises for every Day in the Year, Daily Walk, Life of Hallock, Life of Dr. Hopkins, Stewart's Journal, Alexander's Bible Dictionary, Horne's Introduction, Bunyan's Holy War, German Bibles, French Bibles and Testaments, Large Testaments, Robinson's Lexicon, A great variety of Pocket Bibles and Testaments, Methodist Hymns, a variety, with and without Discipline, Do. Discipline, Dutch Church Psalms, Village Hymns, Camp-Meeting Hymns, Family Temperance Meeting, Stuart's Essay on Temperance, &c. &c.

Medical.—Horner's Special Anatomy, Gibson's Surgery, Wistar's Anatomy, Armstrong on Scarlet Fever, United States Pharmacopia, Thatcher's Dispensatory, Thatcher's Practice, Beck's Murray, Cazenave on Cutaneous Diseases, Dewees' Works, Eberle's Practice, Good's Study of Medicine, Horner's Pathalogical Anatomy, Do. Practical Do. Gregory's Practice, Beck's Medical Jurisprudence, Broussia's Physiology, Halsted on Dyspepsia, Hitchcock's Dyspepsia Forestalled, &c.

Miscellaneous.—Hume's History of England, Family Library, (complete sets), Allison on Taste, Brown's Philosophy, Cavallo's Philosophy, Cowper & Thompson's Works, in 1 vol. 8vo. Ferguson's Rome, 1 do. Plutarch's Lives, 1 do. Spectator, 2 do. Josephus, 1 do. Gillies' Greece, 1 do. Pope's Poetical Works, 1 do. Burns' Works, 1 do. Goldsmith's Works, 1 do. Scott's Poetical Works, 1 do. Byron's Works, 1 do. Johnson's Works, 6 do. Chalmer's Works, 1 vol. Gibbon's Rome, 4 do. Salathiel, by Croly, Hannah Moore's Works, Payne's Elements of Mental & Moral Science, Consistency, by Charlotte Elizabeth, Fashionable Amusements, by Rev. D. R. Thompson—Observations upon the Peloponessus and Greek Islands, made in 1829, by R. Anderson, one of the secretaries of the A. B. C. F. Missions—Good's Book of Nature, Peters' History of Connecticut, Narrative of a Greek Soldier, Benjamin's Architect, (new edition), Kaime's Elements, Hastings on Musical Taste, Godman's Natural History, Cooper's Novels, (sets), Knickerbocker's New-York, Sketch Book, Mrs. Opie on Lying, Tales of a Grandfather, 6 vols. Traveller's Guide, Northern Tour, Tales of Travel, Family Dyer and Scourer, American Common Place Book, Frugal Housewife, A variety of Peter Parley's Books, &c.

Classical, &c.—Anthon's Ainsworth, Crabb's Synonymes, Webster's 8vo. Dictionary, Barber's Grammar of Elocution, Williston's Tacitus, Flint's Surveying, (new edition), Newman's Rhetoric, Comstock's Chemistry, Do. Philosophy, Eaton's Manual of Botany, Do. Chemistry, Blake's Philosophy, Groves' Lexicon, Stuart's Hebrew Lexicon, Do. Grammar, La Croix's Algebra, Patterson's Cæsar, Brewster's Legendre's Geometry, Levizac's Grammar, (new edition), Goldsmith's Natural History, (abridgement), Infant School Manual, Hymns, Song-Books, &c.; with a general assortment of School Books, comprising most kinds in use; and a great variety of Children's Books.

The National Portrait Gallery of illustrious and eminent Personages of the 19th Century, engraved on steel, with memoirs. Published in London.

Jones' Views of Seats, Mansions, Castles, &c. in England, engraved in the first style.

Jones' Viewf of the cities of Bath and Bristol, Eng.

American Landscapes, containing views of American Scenery, published in New-York, edited by Wm. C. Bryant.

Also, a good assortment of American and English STATIONARY, of the best quality.

All the above will be sold on as reasonable terms as they can be procured elsewhere.

Utica, June 6, 1331.

ONEIDA TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE Public will understand, by the title assumed for this Establishment, that it is designed to be tributary to the great cause of Temperance; a cause which has enlisted the first talents and the purest benevolence and patriotism of our country. While the Proprietor would hope that he is not actuated by mercenary motives, in this enterprise, he would at the same time say, that in this, as in every other business of fair and honourable competition, he would solicit such a share of public patronage, as shall enable him to sustain his establishment, and thereby furnish the evidence of a growing public sentiment in favour of the doctrine of entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, and secure for himself the satisfaction to be derived from having contributed, in some degree, to promote so good a cause.

The location of the Temperance House is central, being opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, and near the post-office, reading-room, baths, &c. The House has recently been enlarged, and will be fitted up in good style. The best Wines, Porter, Beer, Cider, &c. will be provided at all times. Every attention will be paid to travellers that the Proprietor can bestow; and his best efforts shall be exerted to promote the comfort and supply the wants of those who may make his house their temporary home.

The House will be opened on the first day of May next. A few Gentlemen Boarders can be accommodated. N. SAFFORD.

Utica, April 6, 1830. 14

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has removed his Medical Dispensary, to the corner of Genesee & Catharine streets, where he will keep Dr. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM for sale; and also at the druggist stores of HITCHCOCK & SWAN, J. & W. WILLIAMS, WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, and H. STORRS & Co. Genesee street.

The Public are requested to take notice, that in future, every bottle put up by him will have his signature on the label which is on each bottle; and no others will be genuine. It is requested that this may be particularly noticed, as some envious, malicious adversary has made false assertions relating to its origin, preparation, and composition. The Subscriber assures the Public, that its composition is known only by him; and it gives him great pleasure that he is able to say, that in the short term of six months, since this medicine was offered for sale, it has been the means of restoring a number of valuable members of society to their usefulness in life; and he is constantly receiving the most cheering accounts of its great benefits. He could publish a volume of letters and certificates, were it necessary; but it is believed that the respectable letters and certificates already published will be sufficient. The bottles heretofore sent to my accredited agents, without my signature, are of the same quality as those with it.

The use of the Medicamentum is particularly recommended on the commencement of the warm season, and during its continuance, to prevent all bilious disorders and complaints of the bowels. It is recommended by physicians of the first respectability, to use gentle laxatives during that time, and medicines that support the stomach and bowels, and produce healthy secretions and excretions; and no medicine is better calculated to produce these effects than the Welch Medicamentum.

Utica, April 6, 1830. M. HITCHCOCK.

MEDICAL SPECIFIC FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

A MILD and efficient remedy for this fatal disease was discovered by *Dr Rafinesque*, Pulmist and Professor of Medical Botany in Philadelphia. It has cured or relieved six hundred persons, from Boston to New-Orleans, within two or three years. From three to six large bottles have effected radical cures. It is purely vegetable, fragrant and palatable. Patients actually become fond of it. It acts by medicating and healing the lungs, through the blood and air

The Pulmist, or Art to cure the Consumption, has been published as a guide Ample consultations furnished in difficult cases, at ten dollars

The Pulmel and Pulmist sold in Utica, at the Philadelphia price, by WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, Agents. *Utica, Dec.* 7, 1830. 49

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.

Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. WILLIAM CLARKE.

THE MUSICAL CABINET,

OR a Collection of Sacred Music, comprising a great variety of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Set Pieces, and Anthems, selected principally from the works of the most eminent ancient and modern writers, embracing all the variety of metres in general use, together with a concise introduction to psalmody; compiled and arranged by Alling Brown: Just received and for sale by *Nov.* 30, 1830. HASTINGS & TRACY.

PETER PARLEY'S GEOGRAPHY.

HASTINGS & TRACY, publishers of the interesting little work, entitled, "Peter Parley's Method of telling about Geography to Children," now offer it for sale, and will supply Booksellers and others on the same terms with the publishers at Hartford. The previous publications of this author are well known; and the recommendations of the present work are numerous and respectable. *September*, 1330.

REMOVAL.

E. W. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz: *Cisterns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.

Utica, June 16, 1830. 24

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of my Bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass, "SWAIM'S PANACEA, PHILADA." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine, when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit, which will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine, has enabled me to reduce the price to *Two Dollars* per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium. Its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from patients, and medical practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain physicians, have their origin either in *envy*, or in the mischievous effects of the *spurious imitations*. The Proprietor pledges himself to the public, and gives them the most solemn assurance, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability; and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. September, 1828. WM. SWAIM.

WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, sole agents for Utica.

Utica, February, 1830. 51

DR. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsy, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation at the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits.

CERTIFICATES.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I have received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to my business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency, and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stage of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints. T. O'NEIL

From Rev. Dr. Lansing, pastor of the 2d presbyterian church in Utica:— UTICA, *Jan.* 6, 1830.

DR. HITCHCOCK—Dear Sir—I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*; and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe as to materially affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, Sir, that on hearing of the state of my health, you sent me a bottle of your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on the condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition.

Your's, very truly. D. C. LANSING.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

SIR—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and have put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefitted by it, I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce it into general use. A. P. PAINE.

UTICA, *June* 10, 1829.

I certify that I was attacked with a very severe cholic. After taking two table spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholic, it cured it in a short time. THOMAS BRYANT.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his Medical Dispensary, corner of Genesee & Catharine streets, Utica.

July 28, 1829. 30

DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR, AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

DR. STERRY, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemicaland physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon briliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance; whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his Medical Dispensary, corner of Genesee & Catharine streets, Utica.

Utica, July 28, 1829. 30

TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the princip